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FRANCE TO GET SPECIAL FLEET FOR COLONIES

Flotilla for Quick Transport of Troops From Africa Planned by Leygues

2000-TON FAST BOATS BUILT FOR TROPICS

New Program Linked With Indo-China Proposal for Construction of Gunboats

PARIS—The construction of a small fleet for the defense of the French colonial empire has been decided upon by the Minister of Marine, Georges Leygues. These vessels will be 2000-ton dispatch boats, strongly armed and with sufficient draft to permit them to go up the rivers. They will have many special features to make them suitable for work in the tropics, such as wooden, instead of steel, decks, and the hulls to be double skinned to save the water line. Two of these boats are being built, two more have been sanctioned, and eight in addition are promised. Their speed will be 18 knots and their appearance will be that of merchant ships.

The French Government is also considering putting steamships in service between Marseilles and Algiers capable of making 30 knots. The purpose would be to have available ships which could transport troops from Africa to France, in case of trouble, with the time reduced to 10 hours. Such speed would enable a reduction of escort and would render them less subject to submarine attack. Support of African troops in any hostilities France regards as essential.

Another point to note with reference to colonial defense is that the Government of French Indo-China has designated considerable sums for sea and river defense, including the building of gunboats and a submarine flotilla. Any one of these facts, taken separately, would have little significance, but the announcements, coming as they do at the same time, draw attention to a more active colonial naval policy. Commander Sauvalhac, writing on colonial defense in the Echo de Paris says it has taken a long time for the Government to realize that largely to protect themselves it attacked, and that therefore some provision should be made whereby they would be able to do this. He is therefore entirely in accord with what he intimates is the new policy of the Government on this question. These steps, which the present Government is taking, have a direct bearing on naval disarmament and show that France, while ready to proceed to disarm along with other powers, is not prepared to forsake at this juncture what it regards as the legitimate defense of its colonial interests.

Radio Detecting Station Will Be Erected in West

"Air Traffic Cop" to Be in Rural Section Near Geographic Center

WASHINGTON—Further details of the Government's "radio ear," which will enable it to listen in on every commercial wireless sending set in North America and many of those abroad, are available.

The House has just received a favorable report on the \$50,000 proposed for the erection of the station, while an additional \$50,000 worth of equipment and apparatus has already been ordered. The station will keep track of all stations using the ether, to prevent them from overstepping their prescribed radio paths, thereby making it "the traffic cop of the skies."

It was supposed that it could be quartered in a building already existing, but new plans of the radio division, Department of Commerce, call for erection of its own structure, in the far West area, close to the geographic center of the Nation, and far enough removed from cities to escape interference. Though extremely isolated, it will be delicate enough to bring in every major and minor station, using point-to-point and ship-to-shore transmission, while messages from airplane to landing fields, and later on television may also be kept tabs on.

All equipment for the monitor station is being specially made, William D. Terrell, chief of the radio division, said. Smaller monitor stations are being set up in nine districts, and these will be further assisted by light mobile testing stations.

GERMAN SCOUTS IN HONDURAS
TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—German Garbe and Frantz Saltes, German Boy Scouts who left their country in 1924 on a world-wide walking tour, have arrived here after walking through South America.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1929	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
Spotting News—Page 7	
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11	
FEATURES	
Nuremberg, Where Old and New Rub Elbows	5
The Young People's Page	6
Music—Theaters—Art	8
The Home Front	9
Human Rights	10
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Open-Mouthed Welcome Urged for Persimmon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Oriental persimmon to fruits available to consumers in the United States, urges P. H. Dorsett, plant explorer of the Department of Agriculture. In China persimmons largely take the place of apples. They are gathered in October, piled in beds a little above the ground, and frozen. When wanted they are thawed, the freezing and thawing removing all stringiness. With the freezing equipment in the United States and refrigerated cars and ships, Mr. Dorsett believes that American-grown persimmons could have a prolonged season and be marketed around the world.

TROTSKY EXILED TO TURKEY BY SOVIET CHIEFS

Banishment Story Told by High Russian Official in Berlin

BERLIN (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Details concerning the exile from Russia of Leon Trotsky were disclosed to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here by a leading Soviet official who has arrived in Berlin on a visit from Moscow.

He said the decision to exile Trotsky was taken by the Politbureau, the most important branch of the Soviet Government, after a long discussion. Of the 10 members, five voted for Trotsky's banishment, one abstained from voting and four voted against. The resolution was proposed by Joseph Stalin.

After the decision was reached, the Angora Government was approached by the Soviet Government for an arrangement to admit Leon Trotsky to Constantinople. Kemal Pasha, however, has informed Joseph Stalin that the admission of Trotsky to Constantinople would involve many delicate problems. He would, however, agree to admit the exile to Angora provided that Trotsky is kept strictly within the grounds of the Soviet Embassy and when visiting the city be accompanied by one Russian and one Turkish guard.

The Soviet official further said that rumors prevalent in Moscow indicated that Trotsky had been seen in Tiflis on his way to Batum, whence he would be transported to Constantinople.

Kovno Gets News
KOVNO, Lithuania (P)—Late advice from semi-official sources in Moscow said that the Communist Party had decided that because of Mr. Trotsky's continued meddling with internal party affairs it would be necessary to remove him from Soviet territory to preserve national unity.

It was understood that his family would be allowed to accompany him on the condition that he would never attempt to return to Moscow.

Turkey to Admit Him
CONSTANTINOPLE (P)—Leon Trotsky is expected to take shelter in Constantinople or Angora soon. The Turkish Government has agreed to allow his entry.

Statement Is Refused
MOSCOW (P)—The Soviet Government has declined to issue a statement on the whereabouts of Leon Trotsky. Rumors that the former leader has been banished spread rapidly through Moscow today.

JAPAN RECOGNIZES CHINA'S NEW TARIFF

NANKING, China (P)—The Japanese Consul in Nanking has officially notified the Foreign Office of the Nationalist Government of Japan's recognition and acceptance of China's new tariff, which is scheduled to go into effect on Feb. 1.

The decision by the Japanese Government to take this step was reached several days ago, Japan being the last of the great powers to recognize China's tariff autonomy.

The Correct Moment to Begin Eating

SHOULD one wait until all at the table are served? This point of table etiquette always arouses some doubt and will be answered

Tomorrow on the Household Arts Page

PRISON REFORM PLAN DRAFTED FOR CONGRESS

Hoover Support Expected for Legislation Asked in Recommendations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A comprehensive program for a thorough reorganization of the federal prison system has been laid before Congress by the special committee of the House that made an exhaustive inquiry into the problem.

The recommendations of the committee are of particular significance and importance as they are known to coincide with the views of President-elect Hoover, who is deeply interested in the subject of prison reform. An important member of the committee expressed the view that reorganization of the federal prison system would receive attention during Mr. Hoover's Administration, and that the sweeping changes would be instituted.

The committee has directed the preparation of legislation to carry out the improvements it deems vital. John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio, chairman of the committee, will offer these measures at the next regular session of Congress.

Lack of Employment
The committee found that the greatest problem of the federal prisons was overcrowding. This, added to lack of sufficient employment, the committee reports, has caused a serious crisis in the administration of the penal system, requiring immediate and extensive relief.

To cope with the difficulties it found the committee made the following recommendations:

Extension of the federal probation system. To this end it advises the immediate appropriation of funds to pay the salaries and expenses of additional probation officers as fast as they can be properly selected.

The committee also recommends modification of the federal parole system, placing the responsibility for such grants upon a board, which it calls upon Congress to authorize.

Plan for Road Camps
Transfer of military prisoners now being kept in civil penitentiaries to the military barracks in the Leavenworth prison.

Expedition of the establishment of the two narcotic institutions authorized by Congress in the Porter bill.

Passage of legislation now pending before Congress for the establishment of road camps which would permit the utilization of labor of federal prisoners in the building of roads and other improvements on federal reservations.

Establishment of additional shops in penitentiaries and other federal penal institutions for the making of goods and articles which could be used by the United States Government, by which means sufficient employment could be provided for all federal prisoners.

Classification of Prisons
Amendment of the existing prison law to make possible more comprehensive supervision of non-federal prisoners where government prisoners are kept. The committee recommends that these non-federal institutions be classified as to their merits and that the Attorney-General be empowered to make such classification.

In addition to all these important changes the committee found need for two additional federal penitentiaries, one to be located in the northern part of the country and the other at some point determined by a board of experts.

Troops Held in Barracks
The people of this city gave an enthusiastic reception to the loyal troops who came from Madrid in military buses. These troops, under orders of General Orgaz, are holding in barracks the men of the rebellious artillery regiment.

Officers and men of the loyal troops have been quartered in the homes of (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Americans Spend Million a Day in Pennies for Their Newspapers

Advertisers Contribute More Than \$2,325,000 Daily for Advertisements—Publishers Hear How Buyer and Seller Meet

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (P)—The part played by newspaper advertising in America's present commercial position was emphasized by William A. Thompson, director of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in an address before the New York State Publishers' Association.

"Newspaper advertising," he said, "is the link that has connected seller and buyer in the scheme of mass production. It has brought the amazing buying power of the American people into contact with the equally amazing production power of the American manufacturer."

"Whatever else may interest, entertain, inform or influence certain portions of the people, newspapers furnish the one known vehicle of contact with the entire people. Thus, all means of advertising other than newspapers are duplicated in their circulation and their influence by the all-inclusive circulation of newspapers. Everybody reads the newspapers whatever else he reads, while the other means of advertising are read by only a portion of the population is newspaper reading."

"The American people spend about \$1,000,000 a day in pennies to buy their newspapers, while advertisers are spending more than \$2,325,000 per day for newspaper advertising. The money paid out each 24 hours in newspaper pennies is a mathematical determination of this universal fixed daily habit of newspaper reading. The enormous sums spent every day for newspaper advertising show how well advertisers understand the unusual opportunity the newspaper reading habit offers to them."

Einstein's Mathematical Formulas Given to Field of Natural Science

Fusion of Geometry, Mechanics and Electromagnetism Achieved in New Concepts—American Physicist Summarizes Pamphlet

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BERLIN (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, originator of the theory of relativity, has published his latest work, a six-page pamphlet of mathematical formulas for which natural scientists throughout the world have eagerly awaited.

The pamphlet, which represents the labor of 10 years, is called "Zur Einheitsfeldtheorie" or "On a Unified Field Theory," and sells for one mark.

The Associated Press asked Dr. Edward S. Akeley, American physicist of Chicago, now at the Institute for theoretical physics in the University of Berlin, to present a comprehensive summary of this latest contribution of Professor Einstein.

Time and Space Interrelated
His summary follows in part:

In 1905, Professor Einstein in his theory of relativity showed that many of the previous difficulties in physical theory disappeared if certain interrelations of time and space were recognized. Minkowski pointed out that Einstein's theory of the interdependence of space and time could be simply stated in terms of four dimension geometry, in which three dimensions of space and one of time were used.

In his generalized theory of relativity of 1916 Einstein replaced this four-dimension, semi-Euclidean geometry by the Riemannian one. By so doing he fused the geometry and mechanics of gravitation in such a way that the laws of mechanics were deduced as geometrical identities, gravitation appeared as a fictitious force, while the proportionality of inertial and gravitational mass followed as a consequence.

Theory of Parallelism
Since 1916 there have been many attempts to add the electromagnetic phenomena to such a scheme and a number of theories have been developed in this connection particularly by Weyl, Eddington and Einstein himself.

The new theory is distinguished from all previous ones in that it achieves the fusion of geometry, mechanics and electromagnetism, not by introducing a more generalized geometry than Riemannian, but rather by a Riemannian geometry enriched by an additional concept—an integrable parallelism in the sense that if any two line elements are given they are either parallel or non-parallel. We have a new geometry, therefore, with both the non-integrable parallelism of Riemann and the integrable parallelism of Euclid.

After having developed a geometry, the next step in problems of this kind is to seek possible geometrical relationships between the geometrical magnitudes, relationships which might represent fundamental physical laws.

Revolt in Spain Simmers Under Censorship Lid

Armed Uprising Apparently Ended, but Undercurrent Is Felt on Borders

GIBRALTAR (P)—Infantry regiments stationed in neighboring Spanish towns have been confined to barracks on instructions from Madrid.

The Spanish Government on Jan. 30 announced the suppression of a revolt which centered around Ciudad Real. Border advances indicate that stringent censorship prevails.

CIUDAD REAL, Spain (P)—(Delayed)—Colonel Castro has been appointed president of the military court which is to fix responsibility for the attempted revolt of local garrison troops.

It was stated no summary judgments would be made, but that the section would be investigated in military courts. These troops, under orders of General Orgaz, are holding in barracks the men of the rebellious artillery regiment.

Officers and men of the loyal troops have been quartered in the homes of (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The census of production in 1924 indicated an increase of efficiency to that date just sufficient to balance the shortened hours, but it was not so far from the truth as the increased weekly wage. Thus already in 1924 employers in those industries, where the increase of efficiency had not been above the average, were making heavy weather.

Between 1924 and 1928, money and wages remained practically unchanged, while return to the gold standard at pre-war parity had the effect of increasing real wages by a further 8 per cent. It follows that employers have been faced with the task of improving their efficiency by 16 per cent, as compared with 1924, before they could recover their pre-war position. Now it is not over-optimistic, I think, to suppose that efficiency is being increased at 1½ per cent per annum on an average in the whole field of industry, which, if it is the case, is a considerable achievement. This means that today that efficiency has reduced the average loss from 16 per cent to about 10 per cent."

The Manchester Guardian says: "One hardly expects optimism regarding the situation of British industry from J. M. Keynes, but we are not sure that this passage is not essentially the most optimistic utterance that has recently fallen from the lips of any of our economic leaders."

One Lone Sea Gull Only Creature Seen by Fliers in 250 Miles of Barren North

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—The first air flight across the barren lands in the Northwest Territories has been made by Clennell Dickins of Edmonton and two companions who flew from Winnipeg to Chesterfield Inlet via Fort Churchill, a distance of approximately 1000 miles and an additional 750 miles from the inlet across the barrens to Fort Smith on the Slave River.

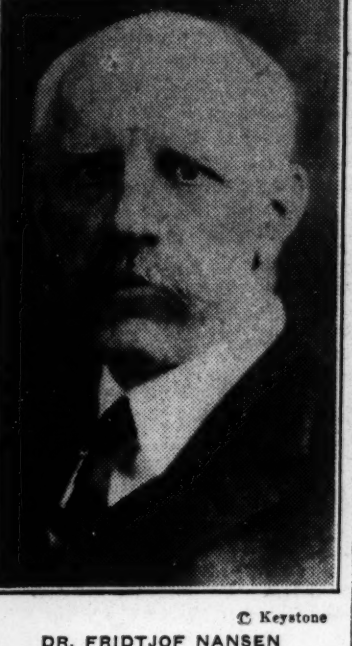
This trip to the Canadian sub-arctic was made for the purpose of discovering the conditions under which prospecting parties sent into the territories by Dominion Explorers and Western Canadian Airways were working. Some of the territory covered in this flight, so far as is known, had never before been seen by man.

Mr. Dickins' flight is regarded as the most ambitious air trip made in Canada up to this time. Richard Pearce, editor of the Northern Miner, who accompanied Mr. Dickins, stated that the last trees were seen by the airmen when leaving Fort Churchill and from then on along the Arctic coast the land makes one of the bleakest pictures imaginable.

At the mouth of the Churchill River scores of small white whales were seen, which acted like the porpoises of warmer waters, sometimes rising half out of the water. At the mouth of streams still farther north, these whales were noticed also.

On quiet bays large flocks of ducks and geese were seen. Crossing over the barren lands, there was no lack of water at any time as possibly 60 per cent of the country is water. In probably 100 miles flight over the barrens, the rocks were totally bare and there seemed to be no vegetation whatever at the lakes. The airmen living living, observed in 250 miles was one lone sea gull.

Explorer Aids Move for World Ban on War



NANSEN BASES HOPE OF PEACE UPON RELIGIONS

Meeting in Boston Opens Series in Interest of Geneva Conference

Declaring that through peace teachings in the various religions of the world lies the effective and certain path toward the permanent banishment of war, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, explorer and war relief leader, speaking in Boston, urged active support in the United States for the Universal Religious Peace Conference to be held in Geneva in 1930.

Representatives of the religions of Asia, Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism, Shinto and others, will join with those of the Christian, Judaic and other religions of the West in forming the conference which is expected to include more than 1000 delegates, according to the plans outlined at this luncheon meeting, the first of a series to be held in the United States to be climaxed by a dinner for Dr. Nansen in New York City on Feb. 18 at which 1000 persons will hear him.

"We have the means to prevent war if we choose to use them," Dr. Nansen declared. "It is not an inevitable occurrence, but its avoidance depends upon ourselves, and no other question in the world is more important. We have heard much about disarmament. The most important factor for peace is disarmament of mind."

In this, education must play a part, he said. He urged that history should be more than a succession of wars, it should tell also of the heroes of peace. Yet the education for peace must go farther than the merely intellectual studies, he added, it must include morality and ethics, and this is the field which the religions should cultivate.

"Practically all religious systems teach such virtues as altruism, unselfishness, modesty and charity in individuals," Dr. Nansen continued. "Why should not these things also be virtues for nations? Why is it that no one talks of modesty or altruism as becoming his nation? Also, we still suppose one may cheat, rob and destroy, and call it patriotism, if directed at an opposing nation. If we are to achieve peace, we must remove this idea that a different standard of morality obtains for nations than for individuals. This can best be done through religious teaching."

Main Theme at Geneva
Dr. Nansen was introduced by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, who said a representative attendance from America at the conference is assured. Dr. Linley V. Gordon, secretary of the conference, emphasized that the meeting in Geneva will discuss one question only, "What can religion do to further international peace?"

The conference, he said, will not discuss the merits of comparative religion, will not set up a formal league of religions, and will not be used to champion any political, social, ecclesiastical or theological system. Lyman L. Pierce, chairman of the business committee, explained that it is expected the budget of at least \$241,000 necessary for the expenses of the conference will be met by permitting 25 to 50 Americans to form an "honor roll" contributing this sum.

FRANCO-JUGOSLAV TREATY IS SIGNED

PARIS—The Yugoslav commercial treaty has been signed by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, and Jalmir Majouranitch, the Yugoslav Minister of Commerce, at the Quai d'Orsay.

This replaces the Franco-Serb convention of 1907 and, as the official communiqué states, "is happily added to the Franco-Yugoslav treaty of arbitration and friendship signed on Nov. 11, 1927." By the new treaty both countries will enjoy the most favored-nation treatment and trade, as a result, is expected to be augmented between them.

RIVALRY FOR AIR LINES IN SOUTH GROWS BRISK; RADIO TO AID AVIATION

Engineers Hear How Radiant Energy Is Adding to Aerial Progress

USED TO DISPEL FOG AND LIGHT BEACONS UNITED STATES URGED TO MEET COMPETITION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Contributions which radio has made toward increasing the safety of air travel were described in a paper prepared by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio section of the United States Bureau of Standards, and read at the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

When the possibilities of radio in connection with aviation are generally recognized, it will play an important part in furthering commercial air travel, he declared.

The Edison gold medal, the highest award conferred by the organization upon one of its members, was presented to Dr. Frank B. Jewett, director of research and development for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. The award was established in 1904 by friends and associates of Thomas A. Edison to commemorate the first quarter century of electric lighting.

Work in Communications
The award was made to Dr. Jewett for his work in developing the transatlantic telephone and for his contributions to art of electrical communication generally. Among other recipients of the honor were Prof. Westinghouse, Graham Bell, George Westinghouse, Dr. John J. Carby, Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. William D. Coolidge.

Dr. Olin J. Ferguson, senior vice-president of the institute, who made the presentation, declared that Dr. Jewett's contribution to the development of the telephone during the past 25 years cannot be overestimated.

Dr. Dellinger described the radio beacon system, by which the pilot can tell whether he is keeping to the course, and which is being established on airways throughout the country, and said this service was (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Prince Wades Through Mud to Miners'hovels

Sees Hope of Righting Depressed Conditions in Northern Coalfields

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng. (P)—The Prince of Wales, winding up his three-day visit to the mining villages in Northumberland and Durham, declared to the Mayor of Durham:

"I have been deeply touched by what I have seen of the bravery, patience and hope of these poor people. It has been very difficult to know what to do to solve this most pressing problem. I am sure things will be righted, but I am afraid it must take time. The people I have met during this tour could not have been more to me personally. It was wonderful."

When the Prince left the Station Hotel here to visit the Bishop Auckland area of County Durham, he was cheered by a crowd gathered in the streets outside. He acknowledged the cheers smilingly as his automobile left Newcastle for the stricken districts.

Stopping off at Jarrow, the Prince inspected conditions among the steel workers and shipyard men. He shook hands with 50 men there, many of whom have been without work for eight years. As he rode through the Durham towns, made desolate by unemployment, people crowded to see him.

One of the worst places visited was the village of Benton, where a collection of tumbledown cottages were set in a sea of mud. Rolling his trousers above his shoe tops, the Prince walked through the quagmire and visited hovels where families of eight to ten persons were housed.

The Prince spent nearly an hour in East Hartford, where he was working, but the Prince was told that the average weekly earnings of a family were only £1, equal to about \$4.85 in the United States. William Lynch, a miner, showed the Prince the pay sheet of four miners, who in one week had worked 16 shifts and found 38s. to divide between them. This gave them less than \$3 each. Another group said they had netted even less than that.

Struck by the small earnings, the Prince pursued the subject at the next village, which was Ashington. He asked mine officials to explain the figures and was told that these probably were cases in which the men had been working in a poor vein, containing more stone than coal.

In one cottage, where there was a large family, the wife explained to the Prince:

"We have meat on Sunday, but have to take pot luck the rest of the week. We never have butter, because we cannot afford it. We eat margarine but often we have nothing at all to eat."

It is felt that the Prince's searching inquiries into conditions in the coalfields will do more to bring those conditions before the public than many appeals for public contributions to the miners.

The Prince has talked with miners and their wives for hours. He has examined the family incomes minutely, being shown company pay sheets giving the wages earned.

Colonel Lindbergh to Tie New Strand in Aerial Web
WASHINGTON—Another strand in the aerial web that commerce is spinning between the Americas is about to be tied in place. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying the first airplane, will take off from Miami, wing across Havana and connect Panama with the North by air service for the first time in commercial aviation history.

This is but one of the far-reaching developments in the process of cutting distances, speeding up travel between the two continents, with the new instrument of communications. The Post Office Department in planning to call for bids for a new air mail service along the west coast between Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Santiago, Chile. Bids will be opened Feb. 28, it is expected.

The department already has in operation air mail service between

Miami and Port au Prince, Haiti. This will be connected by the new route to Santiago, Chile, it is announced. It is said that the department plans to encircle the Caribbean sea with an air mail service.

The presence of Colonel Lindbergh at the ceremonies on Feb. 4, in connection with the opening of the Gravel route by Pan-American Airways will mark the significance of the occasion on which the United States for the first time will be linked direct with Central America by air in a regular service.

However, this is only the beginning of an airway system that will connect New York with Buenos Aires in express and passenger service within the space of one or two years. Pan-American Airways in the near future will send its first scouting amphibian airplane over the entire route, from Miami to Buenos Aires.

Cross-Continent Air Lines to Be "Double Tracked"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A full day will be clipped from the delivery time of transcontinental air mail between New York, Boston and other eastern cities, and San Francisco and Los Angeles, when the proposed "double service" goes into effect on the transcontinental air mail route about April 1. It is announced at the Post Office Department.

Under the new schedule, which will go into effect as soon as the new lighted airways are in operation between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles and San Francisco, air mail posted in New York will be delivered, after 30 hours, 55 minutes flying, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, the first delivery the second morning.

The fastest possible service under present schedules is delivery the third morning, unless special delivery service is included in the postage rate paid.

Under the new schedule the transcontinental air mail route will in effect be "double tracked."

This development, comparable in the progress of air mail to the double tracking of railroads during their pioneer days, is made necessary by the tremendous increase in mail which has taken place in the use of the air mail since rates were lowered to 5 cents for the first ounce last Aug. 1.

Under the new system, the present overnight New York-Chicago mail service which leaves Hadley Field, N. J., at 9:35 p. m. will become the main transcontinental air mail, instead of the 12:15 p. m. service out of Hadley Field as at present.

Air mail destined for the west coast and intermediate points which is mailed after the close of the business day in New York will be handled on this night service, where at present it is held until the transcontinental plane leaves the next noon.

The new service is expected to attract such a heavy volume of mail that the National Air Transport Company, which handles the mail as far west as Chicago, is expected to be forced to operate double sections of the new transcontinental service from the outset.

The same fast service will also be available for Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, cities along the Colonial

Western air lines between Albany and Buffalo, and for Chicago and the middle West.

Early mailing is required at present in Chicago in order to catch the transcontinental mail. Under the new system, mail deposited as late as 3 a. m. will be able to catch this service.

Post Office Department officials, however, believe that the second transcontinental service—that leaving New York at 12:15 p. m. and leaving Chicago at 8 p. m. will be better suited to Chicago patrons of the transcontinental service. The present-day transcontinental service from the East will reach the West coast at 5:30 p. m. the next day, for delivery the second morning, unless special delivery service is urged.

The new schedules will force rescheduling of a number of tributary routes to the main transcontinental system. The new schedule, the present day service on the Albany-Cleveland-Pittsburgh-Cleveland and Detroit-Toledo feeders will be transferred to night service, as soon as the airways are lighted. In addition, the Salt Lake City-San Francisco, the Salt Lake City-Pasco, Wash., and the Salt Lake City-Los Angeles routes will go on both day and night service, where at present they are operated only by day.

Flying Schools Make Good Progress in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Tremendous improvement in the quality of American aircraft already has been accomplished and vast improvement in the efficiency of courses of instruction for student pilots and a resulting improvement in the proficiency of graduates of American flying schools is indicated as a direct result of an intensive study instituted by the Department of Commerce.

This was revealed by Edward P. Howard, chief of the Air Regulations Division of the Department's Aeronautics Branch, who has been directing the study.

This new effort of the department to build up the safety of flying in the United States, although in its preliminary stages and still largely a pioneering activity of the department, already has revealed that the three major causes of airplane troubles are poor technique of pilots, power plant failures and structural failures. One other major factor, weather, is not in the control of the department. The first three major causes are being attacked directly, even though in some instances the department lacks regulatory powers.

That of failures on the part of pilots is being attacked at the source. In the first place, issuance of licenses to transport pilots, enabling them to pilot passenger carrying planes, is being rigidly tightened up. The department is bent upon improving the class of pilots who in the future, are to be granted transport licenses.

Radio Assuming Important Role in Aerial Travel

(Continued from Page 1)

gradually eliminating the menace of fog. When the system is completely worked out, a long step will have been made toward removing the chief obstacles to safe flying. In addition, scheduled flights will be dependable and passenger flying will be established as a serious service.

Beacon stations will probably be placed at airports averaging about 200 miles apart, Dr. Dellinger said, and directive beacons will be supplemented by small marker beacons at intervals of probably 20 miles along the route.

Other service, which directional radio can eventually perform for aviation include establishment of landing field localizers and the use of a device for determining the height of an airplane above land or water. Dr. Dellinger said. The landing field localizer produces a sudden deflection of the pilot's indicator when he flies over a beacon station, enabling him to locate it within 100 feet, and is of great assistance when landing during fog or limited visibility of any kind.

On United States civil airways radio telephone stations are being installed and two-way telephone service is becoming more and more in demand as its value for advising pilots of approaching storms is recognized, he said.

Important developments in control and distribution of electrical power and power technique overcoming lightning problems were reported by other speakers.

Use of the new oil-less circuit breaker will probably revolutionize methods now in vogue among the great interconnected systems of the country for controlling and distributing electrical power, according to Dr. Joseph Slepian, of the research department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and Dr. C. Dickinson and B. P. Baker, engineers with the Westinghouse organization.

SURVEY SHOWS HOW TO SETTLE PIONEER ACRES

Government Seeks to Dot Reclaimed Tract With Prosperous Homes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Five steps are recommended to the bureau of reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior by Dr. Alvin Johnson of Columbia University, who has completed a survey of reclamation projects in the Lower Yellowstone, Milk River, Shoshone and Riverton districts. They are:

- Reclamation
- Capitalization
- Preparation
- Colonization
- Cultivation

The object of the survey, undertaken at the instance of Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of the bureau, was to indicate ways and means of transforming the vast distances dotted by occasional lonely shacks—in this newest frontier of a once arid, but now watered, land—into communities of pleasant homes, by making pioneering an attractive venture.

In undertaking the reclamation of millions of acres of parched ground, it has been the purpose of the Government to bring about the use of natural resources which would otherwise be wasted and to give to communities established by Government expenditures an equal opportunity with those of other sections of the United States where reclamation is not required, according to Dr. Mead.

Idle Acres a Liability

The survey points out that every acre of ground left idle while the early settlers are preparing the ground for their first crops, is an economic liability. It urges that the Government act as a sort of Big Brother to the pioneer; that it furnish capital for adequate tools, lend its engineering facilities and knowledge of irrigation methods to the individual settler in helping him meet the special problems of reclamation, and that it stand ready to back the newcomer to the waste places with properly placed capital, so that the land may "blossom as the rose."

"A mistaken opinion," says Dr. Mead, in a foreword to the report, "once prevailed that any kind of a farmer could succeed on a reclamation project. That if he would work, he could get along without capital, or with very little live stock."

"Exactly the reverse is true today. Payments on the large acre cost of reclamation works, the yearly expense of operating these works and the heavy local taxes required to build and maintain roads and schools require that the land be cultivated intensively; that crops of high acre value be grown, and that the land must be properly prepared for applying water. All this requires money."

How to Get Better Farms

The problem is, then, Dr. Mead insists, how to enable settlers to improve and equip their farms, so that from the outset the results in yield and value of products will be above the average of the whole country—a necessity in order to make reclamation projects pay.

In the report proper, Dr. Johnson contrasts the conditions on the old frontiers where grass and wood were abundant and taxes were long deferred, with present-day conditions in the reclaimed areas where taxes become due at once, water rights must be paid and construction charges loom in the near future.

"The project settler," he points out, "cannot simply wait to get rich from the advance of land values. He must produce from the earliest possible moment. There is no place for the inefficient or dull witted farmer in the project settlement."

"The times have changed," says Dr. Johnson in conclusion, "and the only significant objective for a reclamation policy today is community building. It is essentially a far more important objective than that of the earlier period. One who has seen what the older and more prosperous reclamation divisions have accomplished can easily conceive of the

several projects as splendid cases of wholesome and prosperous rural life, contributing invaluable social benefits to their commonwealths. Reclamation is a policy immensely worth continuing. If it moves forward, as the times require, from its engineering achievement to equally distinguished achievement in the art of community building."

Childs Family Regains Control of Restaurants

All Officers Removed and Displaced by Members of Original Owners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A situation which has characterized in financial circles as paralleling that which has developed in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana over the re-election of Col. Robert W. Stewart, has just arisen in the Childs family here, which operates a chain of 125 restaurants throughout the United States.

The Childs family has assets of \$37,000,000 and employs 10,000 persons. Simultaneous with the announcement that control of the company had been taken over by the Childs family, it became known that three of its important executive officers had been dismissed. They are S. Willard Smith, president, who had been in the company for more than 25 years; L. E. Buswell, secretary and treasurer, and William A. Barber, general counsel. Mr. Barber and Mr. Smith remain as directors.

Luther Childs, a brother of the founder, succeeded Mr. Smith as president. E. Ellsworth Childs and W. S. Childs, nephews, became first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Victoria Childs, wife of William Childs, secretary, and Ellsworth Childs, a brother, treasurer. William Childs, founder of the company, and chairman of its board of directors, announced that all the officers of the company had been removed and replaced by members of the Childs family.

Mr. Smith was voted out of office, the statement said, "in a quiet, orderly meeting by a vote of 6 to 2, one member of the board not voting."

In informed quarters, the move was characterized as a climax following several months of disagreement over new policies put into operation in the Childs restaurants since August, and a faction of the stockholders, have resulted in decreased earnings.

These new policies include the meatless menus inaugurated by the company sometime ago, but discontinued last August, and the adoption of various elaborate decorative schemes in many of its more prominent restaurants. These innovations were backed by Mr. Childs and opposed by Mr. Childs and a proportion of the stockholders, it was said.

PRAGUE TO START NEW AIR LINE

By Wire, Radio, The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE—Direct air service from Prague to London via Rotterdam will be established on April 1. It is officially announced. The journey, which formerly occupied two days, will then be possible in nine hours. From Prague to Venice via Vienna in eight hours is planned, also a service between Prague and Malmo (Sweden) with landings at Leipzig, Hanover and Hamburg, and between Prague and Salzburg for tourists without intervening landing.

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POOLED POWER AT CONOWINGO FINDS MARKET

Plant Duplication Avoided and Great Economies in Production Obtained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONOWINGO, Md.—Benefits accruing to both producer and consumer, following the pooling of manufactured electric energy supplied by the Conowingo hydroelectric plant on the Susquehanna River here, include great savings in coal consumption, economy in operating costs, cheaper power, increased demand for electrical energy and economies in distribution, according to experts interested in the development.

The Conowingo plant and equipment represent an investment of approximately \$52,000,000. To make this huge plant profitable, it is necessary that it sell all the power it can produce. This has been accomplished by means of a pool in which the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company take all the energy produced at the hydroelectric plant and at the same time pool the power produced in the various steam plants owned by them.

Third Unit Expected
A third company, the Public Service Gas & Electric Company of New Jersey, is expected shortly to come into this pool, which will increase the total available electrical energy to 3,000,000 horsepower. It is said that only by such a tie-up could all the available power at Conowingo be utilized.

The advantages of this arrangement may be seen from the following concrete case. The load of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company is largely from coal mining and steel. The company supplies energy to communities where mining and steel are the great industries. When these plants close down in the afternoon, the generating plants are comparatively idle. In Philadelphia, the load is much more diversified. Thus the peaks of the two companies come at different times.

By means of intercommunication, it is possible for the Philadelphia Electric Company to furnish power to industries during the day, and at night to buy power from the other company for all municipal after-dark requirements.

Four Reductions in Rates
Where each company to invest in plants which would furnish the maximum amount of power required in peak loads, experts point out, the investment of each company would be very heavy, the costs correspondingly greater, and the rates to the consumer considerably higher than they are today. Savings in coal are placed at 750,000 tons a year. It is by building super-power units

like Conowingo, experts say, that the electric power companies can successfully eliminate waste in production, share the costs of construction and distribution, and adequately provide for a demand that doubles itself every five or six years. The tangible results of such improvements in economies of production and distribution have already been reflected in four rate reductions in Philadelphia in the last few years.

Women Advocate Early Building of More Cruisers

National Defense Conference Also Adopts Resolution Combating Communism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense unanimously announced support of the cruiser bill with the time limit clause and sent copies of its resolution to the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and to every member of Congress. Delegates to the conference have increased to 684, representing 38 organizations, the registration chairman announced.

Opposing all legislation which would interfere with immigration restriction, the women voted to ask Congress to neither postpone nor repeal the national origins plan, to enact a law deporting all undesirable, and to provide for registration of all aliens.

Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, told the women that war is not prevented by treaties, but by the attitude of the people, and commended the sending of good-will dolls to Japan to overcome ill-feeling left by exclusion of the Japanese.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution urging a co-operative effort against "Communist" activities in schools and colleges.

Other resolutions adopted expressed emphatic opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States Government and requested Congress to adopt the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem. Congress was also asked to appropriate money for "early and complete restoration of Old Ironsides."

Use of personal correspondence and conversations, and influence exerted through the press, school and postal authorities was advocated as a method of training young people "to resist the introduction of theories hostile to the form of the United States Government," by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman, national defense committee, daughters of the American Revolution.

TEXTILE MERGER LINKS 150 MILLS AND CUTS COSTS

Consolidation With \$35,000,000 Capital Announced by New York Firm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Plans to merge two of the largest textile financing firms in the United States to form the world's biggest textile factory organization, with a capital of \$35,000,000 have just been announced here. Henry Ittleson, president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, of 1 Park Avenue, which has taken over the two biggest marketing channels of the industry.

The principals in the merger are the firms of Frederick Viator & Achells, Inc., established in 1834, and Pellerin, Buhler & Co., Inc., which was taken over by the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation six months ago. The combined sales volume was said to be nearly \$200,000,000. Each concern is to function as a unit in the corporation, the motive of the merger being to adopt the management policy to present highly competitive conditions without displacing the executives in either case, or in any way disturbing the contact between each firm and its customers.

"The consolidation will involve no change in policy or trade relations," a formal announcement stated. "The newly merged organization will be conducted as a separate unit under its own individual management exactly as Pellerin, Buhler & Co., Inc., has operated since its acquisition."

"The combined organization will factor for approximately 150 mills and will derive from the merger the benefits of increased facilities for service to the mill, the economies of large scale operations, as well as the combined experience in management."

Thomas F. Viator, it was announced, will act as chairman of the board of the new combination, the name of which has not yet been decided, and Robert G. Blumenthal,

GUADELOUPE SENDS EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—The General Council of Guadeloupe, French Honduras, has sent 50,000 francs as a contribution toward relief work in Cumana, recently devastated by an earthquake.

The admirable attitude of the citizens of the 500-year-old town has caused favorable comment here. They are engaged actively in rebuilding the town and the first issue of a newspaper, printed by machinery rebuilt from the debris, has been published.

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TRADE BARRIERS FOUND TO BLOCK PATH IN EUROPE

United States' Prosperity
Declared Due to Freedom
From Such Obstacles

Answering the question most frequently asked him in Europe—why has America so swiftly advanced in the last 50 years—Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, gave as one reason the fact that America is "the greatest free trade area in the world." Simplification of Europe's barriers to smooth economic ebb and flow is her principal business problem, he said, and once attained will constitute a high road to permanent peace.

Further economic conferences, League-sponsored, drawing together business men from all over the world, will undoubtedly be called in the near future to continue the attack made upon this problem by the last conference, Dr. Gilbert said before his lecture Wednesday night in the Massachusetts university extension course on international affairs.

"Business entanglements are probably the most productive cause of war," began Dr. Gilbert. "The mere fact is significant that the League of Nations called together business men to start untangling the maze of Europe's international differences in trade, burdensome visa charges, different freight and rail rates, different systems of duties, and the differences caused by international carters and subsidized, uncompetitive industries."

Dr. Gilbert was agriculture committee chairman of the preliminary conference, setting the stage for the first economic conference at Geneva. At the same time he served as chairman of the American committee of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome.

"Work started by these committees," he continued, "resulted finally in possession of the best body of information in existence on agriculture and its international relations. This will be made the basis for future effort to straighten out the amazingly varied economic conditions of Europe's 387,000,000 farmers."

It was recommended and is being carried out that co-operative effort in agriculture be advanced, patterned along American lines. This would include for Europe co-operative buying as well as marketing. While America's first efforts in these lines were copied from Europe, this country has so advanced that now we are helping them.

Bombing of Chang Is Investigated

Baron Tanaka Denies Existence of Mukden Report on the Incident

TOKYO (P)—An unsuccessful opposition attempt to compel the Government to publish the results of its investigation into the bombing of Chang Tso-lin's special train outside of Mukden last year brought to an end the warmest debate which has been held on this question in the House of Representatives.

The Minseito, or Opposition Party, introduced a resolution demanding that the Government reveal all its available information regarding the assassination of Chang, but the resolution was defeated, 220 to 198, the

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WORLD IN ARMS IMPELS ACTION, REED DECLARES

Missouri Senator Pleads for
Cruisers—Brookhart Asks
Ending of Revenge

WASHINGTON (P)—When it came time to take up the cruiser bill again many senators still were thinking of the speech of James A. Reed (D), Senator from Missouri, in support of the measure. Reed's reply of Smith W. Brookhart (R), Senator from Iowa.

Aside from the speeches themselves, there was the fact that Mr. Reed retired from public life at the end of this session and his address may have been the last in which he may call into play the wit and command of vigorous phrases that have given him fame as an orator.

Peace treaties will not arrest bullets, he declared. "Wars of today are no longer wars of valor but of machines; valor half armed cannot resist valor full armed; the opinion of the world is determined by the policies of other nations, and all are armed."

Points to Other Nations
He also referred to the armaments of other countries several times in the course of his address. He asserted he bore no other country ill will, but he argued that since they were armed, it was necessary for the United States to be prepared.

"Would you hear the voice of the world, oh you dreamers of dreams?" he asked. "List! Your ears will be greeted by the roar of furnaces which are forging the plates of ships of war. Listen and you can hear the chorus of mighty hammers shaping the keels of the great battleships. There will come to you the hum of countless lathes shaping rivets and machine guns. You can hear the whirr of the wings of innumerable airplanes."

"Look and you can behold the skilled engineers of every nation as they plan and direct the construction of armaments. They are calculating distances of every sort and elevating guns. Look again—millions of men are marching and counter-marching in command of skilled officers, and look of these millions of men who believe in these policies and who support them uncompromisingly with taxes."

Against the expert opinion of military and naval experts of all the maritime nations that the armaments were vital to a fleet, Mr. Reed remarked, seven senators had set up contrary opinions. "namely: Rear-Admiral Brookhart, Major-General Brookhart, Chief of Staff Brookhart, Chief of the Air Service Brookhart, General Opinion of Manik Brookhart, General Voice of the World Brookhart, and Custodian of the Universe Brookhart."

Missed Mussolini
The Iowa man had spent most of one day assailing the cruiser bill, smilingly arose amid laughter to declare that the Senator did not say "anything of Mussolini Brookhart." Renewing his denunciation of "militarism," Mr. Brookhart recalled his own service in the Spanish-American and World Wars and said that if war were declared tomorrow he would resign and enlist.

"But I believe that we can get away from this period of revenge and punishment," he added. "I believe there is something greater than organized murder. There is more imagination in this thing called preparation for war than in all the pacifism in the world."

Limitation of debate begins on the cruiser bill Monday and an early vote is expected after that goes into effect.

British Naval View Voiced
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He firmly believed that all nations which signed the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war intended to live up to that treaty, and he was perfectly prepared to trust to it. He said whatever cruisers or other armament the United States deemed necessary for her defense would only be used for defensive purposes.

DOVER FINDS FLAWS
IN TUNNEL SCHEME
DOVER, Eng. (P)—Dover views with apprehension revival by the Government of the project of a tunnel under the channel to connect England and France. "It would mean the ruin of the town," declared the harbor board registrar. The bulk of cross-channel steamer services run to and from Dover.

Mayor Russell was also anxious, but said there was no disposition in Dover to hinder the scheme and that the townspeople took some comfort in viewing the harbor extension now in progress in order to handle the Kentish coal export trade, which they believed would eventually be revived.

GANDHI ABANDONS
VISIT TO EUROPE
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ROOSEVELT ASKS CUT
IN CORPORATION TAX
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ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt favors a reduction of corporation taxes in New York State, he said in an address to the Associated Dailies here. Manufacturing interests up-state are not keeping pace with other sections, he said, and surveys show that some industries have moved out of the State, due to more favorable conditions elsewhere.

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Saxon Prince Negotiates Deal for Factory Location in Maine

Ernest Henry Completes Discussions for Electro Metal
Corporation Secretly—Only Six Reporters
Know of It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Me.—Negotiations which have been successively current in this city, in the Mansion House at Poland Spring, and at Lewiston for several days, between Ernest Henry, Prince of Saxony, representatives of the Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., and members of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, have resulted in an announcement that engineers will immediately begin to run the lines for the first unit of the Maine plant, in the United States, of the American Electro Metal Corporation, on a site bordering the Lisbon Road outside of Lewiston.

The site was donated by the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. The first unit will be a one-story flat and saw-toothed roof building of brick and concrete, the plant will, at full capacity, run 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and at the beginning of production employ 100 men and women.

Back of the announcement lies a tale of considerable strategy. It is a private dining room for lunch; no word was to be given out concerning their presence there. The Rickers guaranteed.

On Monday of this week E. P. Rickers Jr., with his uncle Hiram Rickers received word at the Mansion House in Poland Spring that the Prince, who is chairman of the European holding company of which the new corporation is a subsidiary, would arrive there with the Chamber of Commerce representatives for a conference if they could be guaranteed strict privacy. The party would not register; they must have a private dining room for lunch; no word was to be given out concerning their presence there. The Rickers guaranteed.

All doubtless would have gone well but for the fact that a company of Boston reporters was, curiously enough, in the hotel pursuing their momentary course of duty and the leak, when it came, did not originate with any Rickers. The reporters, as guests of the hotel and on their honor to say nothing, of course, did just that.

His Highness, who is a man of middle height, pink and amiable of countenance, and ready of smile, duly arrived. He would not have sauntered through the corridor quite so confidently, perhaps, had he realized that at least six of the pairs of eyes trained on him belonged to reporters.

The conference in the private dining room went on and on; often individuals came forth to telephone and disappeared again. At 8 o'clock, having reluctantly canceled an engagement to dine with Tudor Gardner, Governor of Maine, in Augusta, His Highness and his associates, evidently serene in the belief that they would at last be unnoticed in the general panorama of hotel guests, came forth to dine in the now deserted main dining room. That was where the mistake lay.

Using a dispatch in an evening paper concerning an eminent countryman of his as a pretext for securing a word or two from him upon an agreement that his mission in the neighborhood would not be mentioned until he gave permission, a

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DR. DORNER IN UNITED STATES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Claude Dornier, head of the Dornier Aircraft Company of Friedrichshafen, Ger., has just arrived in the United States to negotiate with the Cleveland Navigation Company for placing in the Detroit-Cleveland air service several of the four-motored flying boats built by his company.

Saxon Prince Negotiates Deal for Factory Location in Maine

Ernest Henry Completes Discussions for Electro Metal
Corporation Secretly—Only Six Reporters
Know of It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Geneva Debates Specified Supply Scheme for Drugs

Holland's Spokesman Prefers
Government Monopoly—
Discussion Continues

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The so-called stipulated supply scheme submitted by C. K. Crane and forwarded through Washington to the advisory opium committee of the League of Nations was sharply criticized at the committee's session Jan. 31. While the plan was forwarded by the State Department of the United States it does not carry with it the department's approval.

W. O. van Wetum of Holland, in opening the debate, argued that the scheme would do nothing which could not better be done by the second Geneva convention with the help of the supervision of a central board and the strict control at present in force by the import and export certificate systems.

He preferred establishment of a government monopoly in drugs to the stipulated supply scheme, which, in his opinion, has nothing to recommend it in practice because countries would refuse to bind themselves beforehand regarding sources of supply.

Naotake Sato of Japan also criticized the scheme as impracticable, but finally agreed with Leon Bourgeois of France that it ought to be discussed.

M. Cavazzoni of Italy, however, came out warmly in support of the scheme as a step toward rationing and state monopoly, in which he declared Italy was profoundly interested. The discussion will continue.

TO RID CITY OF SMOKE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—More than one hundred civic and improvement groups have just united with the Baltimore Association of Commerce in a campaign to rid this city of the smoke nuisance and air pollution.

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ASIATIC DESERT YIELDS TRACES OF ANCIENT SEA

Swedish Explorers Shed New
Light on Geological
History of Earth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The whole of the great Takla-Maklan desert was formerly a vast inland sea, according to Dr. E. Norin, geologist of Dr. Svedin Hedin's central Asiatic expedition. This expedition, the first in which the great Swedish explorer has been accompanied by a staff of specialists, has been studying the northern slopes of the Himalayas. Some of its results have been analyzed by Prof. Gerard de Geer in the *Dagens Nyheter*.

In Professor de Geer's opinion, Dr. Norin has proved that the deepest Himalayan valleys are older than the ice period, but that the local rise of the crust of the earth forming the mighty mountain chain and the entire form development had gone on during the present period, or so-called quaternary period. Through minute leveling, Dr. Norin was able to show the Himalayas' continuous growth up to several hundred meters, divided as if in steps between well-marked cracks.

During the present expedition, the professor says, Norin has succeeded in showing this formation for long stretches and in following the lines of the very shore of the large quaternary inland seas that during the ice period covered several of the present deserts in central Asia, and especially that of the great Takla-Maklan.

This desert spreads its wide-fung edges on the north side of the Himalayas and its northerly parallel chain, Kwen Lun. On its northern

side, Takla-Maklan is again bounded by Tian Shan and its easterly continuation, Kuruk Lagh. It is in this last mentioned mountain tract that Norin has made the important discoveries here spoken of. This great quaternary sea, which during the ice period covered the entire Takla-Maklan mountain, may be likened to a gigantic water pass. By means of its levels, Norin has now begun just north of the highest part of the world yet discovered called "the ceiling of the world," a careful reading of the differently formed rises in the land that the earth's crust has undergone during the last period.

Men of the Trees Work to Conserve Forests of Empire

New Zealand Said to Be Planting
More Freely Than
Any Other Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—To preserve the beauty of England and to retain the character of the country by tree planting is one of the objects of the Men of the Trees, Mr. St. Barbe Baker, the founder of the movement, pointed out in his speech at a luncheon in London recently. Lord Clinton and Professor Troup, who have just returned from the Empire Forestry Congress in Australia, were the guests at the lunch, and Col. Sir Francis Younghusband presided. Mr. St. Barbe Baker said he felt confident that there was a future of usefulness for the Men of the Trees in Great Britain as well as in other parts of the world.

Sir Francis Younghusband said he thought that Mr. St. Barbe Baker, the founder and Mrs. Grant Duff, the secretary, had set afoot a movement which would be invaluable to Britain.

Lord Clinton said the message he took from the Men of the Trees was heartily reciprocated by the people of Australia and New Zealand, where the desire to develop afforestation and to beautify the countryside by tree planting was awakening as strongly as in Britain. The Men of the Trees would be glad to learn that New Zealand was planting at the present time more than any part of the Empire, and probably more than any nation in the world. She had reached 55,000 acres this year, and Britain came next among the nations of the Empire, with 23,000 acres.

Professor Troup of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, referred to the vanishing forests of Australia and the need for forest conservation. He said there still remained a few moderate-sized areas of the wonderful old karri forests, and they took the opportunity, during their travels, to impress on the people of Western Australia the great desirability of preserving certain tracts of this wonderful forest, if only as a pattern of what forests can be.

Australia and New Zealand, he believed, were beginning to realize that forest destruction had gone far enough and that provision should be made for the future of the timber supplies of future generations. When once these virgin forests were cut down it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace them.

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A City of Steep-Pitched Roofs and Fascinating By-Ways is Nuremberg. Here at the Left is the House Once Occupied by Albert Dürer. At the Right is a Section of the Old City Wall, With its Covered Way.

Nuremberg, Where Old and New Rub Elbows With Quaint Charm

City of Pencils, Toys, Machinery, Turns Pages of
Medieval History on Every Street; While Taxi
Drivers Fill Radiators From Ancient Fountains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NUREMBERG looks much as it must have looked 400 years ago. Walls and turrets, the castle, beautiful churches, a number of narrow gable-roofed houses, many of the bridges that span the Pegnitz lastly winding along and passing under archways of ancient buildings, are the same as when Albrecht Dürer and his friends walked the streets. And the architecture of modern edifices has been adapted to the old style. In the Middle Ages the town had no estate beyond the boundary of the walls, walls that could not bind free citizens, alienant only to the Emperor, and vassals to no liege lord. Thrift and intelligence turned the limited space of the town into a center of traffic, where met the roads from east and west, from north and south. The merchants of Nuremberg had warehouses at Venice—the *fondachi tedeschi*—and their merchantmen sailed the seas.

The citizens of the present Nuremberg glory in this past. They cherish their traditions and old landmarks which to them are an emblem and a promise, inspiring and stimulating. Warfare—the 30 years of religious strife in Europe, and later constant military occupation of the town during the Napoleonic wars—had brought decline and ruin. It was only after Nuremberg was merged in the new Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806, and when peace had been restored in the country, that the citizens began slowly to recover vigor and enterprise.

Nuremberg now appears a very busy town. Traffic and industry flourish. Nuremberg pencils have made the names of A. W. Faber and Johann Faber familiar to inhabitants of the four corners of the earth, and Nuremberg toys have become a household word in the two hemispheres. Manufacture of the other industrial branches that prosper here. Leading in Nuremberg's industry of today, however, are important machine factories, metal works and automobile and electrical enterprises, steadily gaining world-wide repute. The cozy and tranquil workshop of yore has made way for the buzz and whir in the vast machine hall of the present.

This mixing of the old and new leads to many a quaint picture, such as taxi drivers fetching water for their radiators from old fountains, and posters of the air traffic company posted on the walls of houses many centuries old.

**Victorians Work
Toward Dry World**

**Result of Election in United
States Hailed as Great
Win for Prohibition**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Preparations for the 1930 prohibition campaign in Victoria were discussed at the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Melbourne. The president (Mrs. John Jones) said that there never was a time in the history of the world when there were so many agencies at work for the uplift of mankind and for the care and protection of childhood. The W. C. T. U. stood for world prohibition, world purity and world peace, and it was an exponent of all that was best in present day civilization. The result of the presidential election in the United States was a decisive victory for prohibition.

The announcement that a communication had been received from the Victorian Education Department that it was proposed next year to issue a new cookery book from which

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two brothers who ran a flannel mill in the little village of Littleborough, about three miles from Rochester. The mill was extremely prosperous, and the two brothers, who lived together in a house known as Honnest, remained unmarried and devoted themselves the one to business and the other to literature. The latter made a collection of manuscripts written by Charlotte Brontë, whose home was not far away, and of Sir Walter Scott.

Among other manuscripts he bought the original of "Rob Roy." From one of the children of Sir Walter he bought a collection of letters.

The library passed during the war to the nephew of the collector. He is Sir Alfred Law, who for some years was member of Parliament for Rochdale. Sir Alfred felt that the proper place for these national treasures was in the National Library of Scotland. He therefore paid a special visit to Edinburgh and offered them to the library. They were, of course, gladly accepted, and will shortly be handed over to the library.

Education Spreads Fast in Northwest Border Province

New Enthusiasm Is Infused
Into Whole Structure
of Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—A comprehensive scheme of educational development in the Northwest Frontier Province known as the "Five Years' Program" involving an expenditure of 2,000,000 rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The scheme came into force only last year, but how greatly it has aided in advancing the cause of education in the Province can be gauged from the fact that during that time the total number of educational institutions of all kinds rose from 1033 to 1118 and the total number of pupils from 69,000 to 76,000. The total percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 50 to 66 and that of female scholars to the total female population from 7 to 8.

The present quinquennium of which the current year is the first, has opened under remarkably promising conditions, says the annual report of the Government. It records an all-round growth of education. Collegiate education has received a vigorous impetus from the substantial grants sanctioned for the three colleges in the Province.

Secondary education improved rapidly during the last year, while even more remarkable was the progress made in vernacular education. This increased progress in vernacular education, as contrasted with Anglo-vernacular education, the educational authorities regard as a matter for satisfaction, inasmuch as the course, to be of any real value to a rural population, should be in the vernacular.

In primary education, however, while children come to the village schools in steadily increasing numbers, they do not stay at school for the full four years and the very aim of primary education, namely permanent literacy, is thus defeated to a large extent. The year under report is especially notable for the progress made in female education, the scholars increasing by about 1000.

The growth of education in the Northwest Frontier Province, however, has not been a mere matter of statistics. Side by side with the widening and strengthening of the foundations, attempts are also being made to infuse a new enthusiasm into the whole structure of education. Among the various reforms initiated during the last year are the extension of the Boy Scout movement, and inauguration of the co-operative movement in schools.

ARAB NATIONAL BANK BEING ORGANIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The organization of an Arab national bank is contemplated by leaders of Moslem and Christian societies, who have succeeded in interesting a number of Arab chambers of commerce throughout Palestine. A prominent Egyptian bank has been approached, and the local promoters will be prepared soon to submit the articles of association for Government approval, it is understood.

This will be the first National Palestine bank, all other financial institutions, including those of the Zionist organization, being branches of European houses. Its promoters have announced that it will finance Arab corporations and individuals who for lack of capital are precluded from taking part in the country's economic development.

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Bishops and Lawyers Salute New Head of Church of England

Little Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, One of Wren's Masterpieces, Sees Assumption of New Dignity
by Former Archbishop of York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and other civic functionaries in full panoply, recently attended an unusual ceremony at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. From the vestry there emerged a procession of surpliced bishops preceded by four bewigged lawyers, before whom walked the cause of all the excitement, the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop-elect of the Metropolitan See of Canterbury. It was the occasion of his legal confirmation in his new office.

When all were seated—the Archbishop-elect in solitary state in the front pew—the rector recited a litany. This was the only religious exercise during the proceedings, save for a brief moment at the end, when the Archbishop—"elect" no longer—turned to the congregation and pronounced a blessing. The Bishop of old words of Moses: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee: the Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace," and then after a brief reference to "the Lord Mayor and good people of this city of London," concluding with the words of the Psalmist: "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

The litany over, the "Proctor" for the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury steps forward. "May it please your Lordships," he says, "I exhibit my Proxy," and do present unto your Lordships the Letters Patent of our Sovereign Lord the King issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain "for the confirmation of the Archbishop-elect of the Bishop of London gives permission for the letter to be read, and this, done, announces that he and his fellow bishops, 'in obedience to the Command of our Sovereign Lord the King, do take upon the duty of the Confirmation of the said Election.'"

And so it goes on, with an olden-day flavor accentuated by the historic associations of Wren's great masterpiece—equal in some ways to his chief-deuvre, St. Paul's Cathedral, scarcely a stone's throw distant.

"When are they going to hear the objections to the election?" whispers somebody.

"They were all ruled out of order in the vestry, before the ceremony," I whisper back.

"Full opportunity," comes the clear voice of the Bishop of London, "having been given for Opponents to appear in the vestry, and none having appeared we proceed in the Business of the Confirmation."

"All singular persons," drones the Proctor, "being seen, admitted and publicly called and no one appearing with objections such as may be here and now lawfully entertained, I do pray that all such persons be precluded from the means of opposing against the said Election, and also that it be decreed to proceed to further acts in the Business of Confirmation, and I correct a Schedule which I pray to be read."

"What does that word 'correct' mean?" whispers the inquisitive one again.

"Produce, I expect," I answer. But when I look it up later I find it is something much more comprehensive. "To produce or submit for examination or correction," says the Oxford Dictionary.

When these preliminaries are all done with and a "Schedule," a "Summary Petition in Writing," and other "Public Instruments" have also been produced, the Bishop of London declares himself ready to "hear sentence instantly." Another moment and Dr. Lang kneels to take the oath of allegiance to the King. Then he stands and reads "the Declaration against Simony," and the "Declaration of Assent," by which he accedes to the "Thirty-Nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer," his alleged failure to uphold which had been the subject of one or more of the objections to his election which had previously

been invalidated. Finally he signs these documents, using for the first time the signature "Cosmo Cantuar"; the Bishop of London reads the "definitive Sentence" "porrocted" by the Proctor, and Canterbury has a new Archbishop.

We file out of the little church in Cheapside, worthy successor to the church built on arches of stone whence, according to the chronicle Stow, it was called, in the reign of William the Conqueror, "St. Marie de Arcubus or Le Bow in West Cheaping." The Lord Mayor steps into his medieval coach, the new Archbishop leaves shortly in a sumptuous modern motorcar, and Cheapside resumes its customary appearance.

Austrian Deputy Launches Attack on Vivisectionists

Growing Body of Public
Opinion Supports Dr. Jeza-
beck in His Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—Antivivisection opinion is gradually gaining ground here, even among the medical profession, which includes a group of antivivisectionists numbering 150 members. Active propaganda is also carried on by the animal protection societies.

A most pertinacious fighter in the cause in Parliament is Dr. Anton Jezabek, a Christian Socialist Deputy, who proposed that all abuse of the vivisection law, which only allowed work to be carried on for research purposes, should be punishable by a fine of 2000 schillings (\$300) or by three months' imprisonment. He also proposed that only animals such as mice and rats—not hares and rabbits—should be used, and then only where absolutely essential for research, not for demonstration purposes, and that such work should only be done by permission of the directors of state institutions, so preventing private experimenting on a large scale.

Dr. Jezabek, in a recent speech, maintained that if a plebiscite were taken on this question, the majority would be in favor of abolishing this method of research, and that among these latter would be many medical men.

In his reply, the Minister of Education, Dr. Schmitz, declared that he was not prepared to introduce any legislation on this matter. However the way in which Dr. Jezabek's speech was received, both in Parliament and in certain sections of the press, shows that it had the support of many public leaders.

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AVIATION RADIO

Canadian Air Development

COMMERCIAL aviation in Canada has developed from what was apparently stagnation a few years ago, till today it is on a paying basis in nearly all branches. Air mail routes are being opened and passenger flying is common in the northern parts of the Dominion, while the city people are patronizing the air fields in goodly numbers.

The main development has been in the north. An airplane still causes some attraction in the bigger centers. It is in the north that the airplane is no longer a novelty.

The real air mindedness of Canada has come through the flying clubs which have been opened in the bigger cities from coast to coast. Most of these clubs began operations this past summer. There are now 16 active clubs in operation. This number is supplemented by others which have not yet obtained the government support of two De Havilland Moth planes.

It was this step by the Government which has helped so materially in developing the air clubs. Provided a flying club can supply an adequate landing field, and will give one plane each year for five years if the club buys aircraft equal in amount to those supplied by the department.

The results of this policy are more than encouraging. The 16 clubs had a membership slightly over 2000 by the end of September. Toronto has 225, Winnipeg 200 and Montreal 225. The other clubs are at Victoria, B. C.; Vancouver, Canada; Edmonton, Saskatchewan; Regina, Moose Jaw, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Border Cities (Windsor), Granby and Halifax.

The Ottawa Flying Club, because of its proximity to examiners, has the record for the most trained pilots with 12 private and two commercial at the end of September. Winnipeg trained one private and two commercial pilots, while Montreal put two private pilots through.

Figures on hours in the air show that Ottawa had 518, Hamilton 408, Montreal 630 and Regina 329. Of these 100 went to solo and 333 to dual flight for the Ottawa Club. The same proportion or even a larger percentage of dual instruction is evident in the figures of the other clubs, as submitted to the Department of National Defense, civil aviation branch. Montreal gives 420 hours for dual instruction, 85 solo and 99 for passenger flights. Regina comes in with 71 solo, 238 dual and 17 passenger hours.

In all, it is estimated by the civil aviation officials that more than 4000 hours will have been flown by flying clubs at the end of the season in Canada.

Up to the end of June there were registered at Ottawa 24 private pilots, 153 air engineers and 107 commercial pilots, 38 of whom obtained certificates between the 1st of April and the end of June.

Perhaps greatest progress this year has been along air mail lines. Up to this year there have been a few air mail services. These were mainly confined to the north where private companies flew mail in for 25 cents an ounce. This is in the mining fields. Such a service is still operated in the Yukon between Dawson City and Whitehorse. Then last winter there were a number of services inaugurated which brought mail to inhabitants of remote settlements.

principally Pelee Island, Lake Erie; Magdalen Islands, off the Maritime, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to Seven Islands and Anticosti Island in the St. Lawrence. Ice and weather conditions made it impossible for the people on these islands to get mail regularly during the winter months. Here the Government supplied air mail services varying from one to four deliveries a week. The Seven Islands and Anticosti Service, from Murray Bay, Que., is a very bad stretch of flying country, being through snow-clad mountainous regions.

These services are being operated again this winter, having proven a big success.

But development along air-mail service for the average citizen has gone ahead this year. There were no services at the beginning of the year. There are now regular services to meet all incoming and outboard European boats landing at St. John in winter and Montreal in summer. These services started in May. From the west, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, is cleared from the boats at Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence River, in summer. The mail is flown to Montreal, where it is sorted and put in planes for Ottawa and Toronto. This service has saved 24 to 48 hours in delivery of European mail. Outgoing from Canada it has saved as much as 85 hours in delivery to England. There is no extra charge for this service, only unregistered first class mail being carried.

Excellent Program for "Voice of Columbia"

A wide range of music, covering many different types of selections, will be the next offering of the voice of Columbia, in the nation-wide program that was postponed from Jan. 15, and which will now be presented on Tuesday night, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock eastern time.

A chorus and male quartet will assist the orchestra, and James Haupt, well-known tenor, with the famous Russian baritone, Ivan Ivanoff, will be a contributing factor toward making it well worth while to send this program out over the entire United States.

The complete program:
The Song of the Future.....Collins
Waltz Song from "Faust".....Gounod
Scarf Dance.....Ballet
Bar Ring.....Meredith Wilson
The Russian Song.....Ivan Ivanoff
The Cossack.....Montusko-MacDowell
Once in a Lifetime.....Gershwin
Street Song from "Jewels of Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari
Polka from "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana
Cargoes.....Balfour Gardner
Bar Ring.....Meredith Wilson
The Russian Song.....Ivan Ivanoff
The Cossack.....Montusko-MacDowell
Once in a Lifetime.....Gershwin
Street Song from "Jewels of Madonna".....Wolf-Ferrari
Polka from "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana

The following are the outlets:
WABC, WFAN, WNAE, WEAN, WCAQ, WCAO, WCAW, WKRC, WBBM, WGHF, WWOV, WKNO, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WLWB, WMAJ, WTAR, WNNC, WLAC, WDOJ, WBRB, WREB, KLLZ, KYA, KMTX, KJR, KEX, KGA, KPFF, KTH, KRLD, KTSB, WCCO, WISN, KLRA, WDSU and WDBJ.

"Speaking of White Elephants"

P. T. Barnum collected and exhibited many strange freaks during his career as a showman, but probably the strangest of all in the events he brought about was the sacred white elephant which an agent of Barnum's purchased from the King of Siam and brought to America. The purchase of the white elephant was one of the few financial mistakes Barnum ever made. He conceived the idea late in his career, when he was undoubtedly obsessed with the belief that anything he touched would net him stupendous returns.

Perhaps Barnum's great success with another elephant inspired the white elephant exploit. The whole of England had been stirred at his purchase of Jumbo, the largest elephant in captivity, from the London Zoological Gardens. The resultant publicity when the sale was confirmed and Jumbo was brought to the United States made the pachyderm one of the most valuable ventures Barnum ever attempted.

There is another possibility, for Barnum himself claimed that he was

The Listener Speaks

THE interest of many listeners on Wednesday evening, last, was centered in the La Touraine concert originating in the WEAP studios at 7:30. It was an occasion of unusual interest, since it marked the first radio performance of George Gershwin's newest composition, "An American in Paris."

The composer himself not being able to be present in the studio the composition was preceded by the reading of some explanatory remarks by his friend and fellow composer Deems Taylor. The new work occupied the major part of the half-hour program and included in itself touches of all of Gershwin's previously revealed moods.

While various tuneful passages appealed to listeners at once, others a more complex style gave the impression that further acquaintance would increase appreciation of them. Snatches of well-known melodies of French and American origin could be recognized at times, while at others the effect seemed to be purely descriptive. Passages of delightful simplicity were thrown into relief by others which were to them much as the busiest Paris thoroughfares are to the banks of the moonlit Seine.

An interesting resemblance here and there to the effects utilized by Debussy in certain portions of "Iberia" suggested the thought that Gershwin's observations of the French metropolis extended beyond those of the average tourist and into the underlying mental atmosphere.

The remainder of the program included the andante from the same composer's "Rhapsody in Blue," perhaps his most enjoyed work, and "Someone to Watch Over Me," from "Oh, Kay," in which his musical comedy style is at its best.

Added interest was attached to the occasion since it marked one of the first substantial payments made by a radio advertiser to a composer for the right to a first air performance.

While in Europe George Gershwin found time to make an excellent piano recording for Columbia of his three preludes and of the andante from the "Rhapsody in Blue." This disk, number 30107D has just been issued. "Someone to Watch Over Me," is sung by Gertrude Lawrence on Victor 20391, and played by George Olsen's orchestra on the same company's 20392.

NEW VOTING MACHINE SIMPLE IN OPERATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A new voting machine, simplified to a degree that "a child can run it," has just been exhibited before members of the Board of Elections. The new device weighs less than half of the 670-pound machine now used. Persons who witnessed the test said that a novice can learn the mechanism and cast his ballot within 15 seconds. The procedure begins when the voter touches a button which closes the curtain behind him. He finds the list of nominees in vertical columns, according to party. He has only to depress each marker pointing to the candidate of his choice and, when he has finished, again depresses the button, which not only records his vote and swings the markers back to their original position, but opens the curtain. A paper roll inside of the machine records the total for each candidate.

CHILE TO OBTAIN LOAN
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A loan of \$12,500,000 for use in 52 municipalities will be contracted by the Government, it has just been disclosed. Drafts of the contracts have already been drawn up, and the loan, it was indicated, would be placed with a group which includes the Grace National Bank, Brown Brothers and E. H. Rollins & Sons, all of New York.

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Presented in "Vogue," January 5th

Paul Whiteman in New Series of Programs

PAUL WHITEMAN, "King of Jazz," has decided on his inaugural program for his new hour, for Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 9 p. m., eastern time, over a nationwide Columbia hookup. Mr. Whiteman holds a unique position in the field of jazz. His orchestra is not only said to be the best of its kind but, together with its picturesque and genial leader, is known in countries all over the world.

This is the first time that Whiteman has ever gone on the air in an extended series of concerts. It is true that on two or three notable occasions he has presented concerts. He is tremendously interested in radio, and in his own words, welcomes this opportunity to reach a nation-wide audience and find out the reaction of millions of people to the music that his international followers have lauded with unheated enthusiasm.

In order to make a gala occasion of this first concert he has prepared his program with great care and with an eye to pleasing his mammoth audience. The first number, therefore, that he will present will be a medley of songs of the past that first made him famous. These will include such pieces as "Whispering," "Avalon" and "Japanese Sandman." This medley will be followed by a large number of the very latest musical hits, presented in a way that only Whiteman can do.

The complete program:
Medley—(a) Whispering.
(b) Japanese Sandman.
(c) Avalon.
(d) Do You Ever Think of Me.
(e) Scotch.
(f) Linger Awhile.
(g) How About My Loveletter.
Whoopi.
Red Red Rose.
My Angelina.
My Pretty Girl.
Gypsy.
Let's Do It.
Dardanella.
Song of Songs for Me.
River Boat Shuffle.
Singing the Blues.

This program will go out over WABC, WFAN, WNAE, WEAN, WCAQ, WKRC, WCAO, WJAS, WABC, WKRC, WGHF, WBBM, WWOV, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WKH, WLWB, WMAJ, WCCO, WDBJ, WTAR, WNNC, WLAC, WDOJ, WBRB, WREB, KPFF, WISN, KLRA, WDSU, WYR, WLAC, KLLZ, KDTL, KMTX, KJR, KEX, KJR and KGVL.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Hilda Louise Bailey, Portland, Ore.
Archibald Carey, Detroit, Mich.
James H. Canner, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Mary T. Allard, London, Eng.
Miss Rose B. Burdette, London, Eng.
Mrs. Sophia Julia McDonald, Prince Albert, Can.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Paine, Park Ridge, Ill.
Miss P. N. Salverda de Frave, Holland.

PRINCESS SEEKS CITIZENSHIP
NEW YORK (P)—Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Russian royal family, intends to become an American citizen, she said here. During the last three years Princess Alexandra, an artist, has spent much time in this country. Her husband also will apply for citizenship papers.

Dey's Sale of Furniture
Noteworthy savings in Dey's January Sale of Furniture for the year. Dining Room, Bed Room and Bathroom. Many Occasional Pieces to freshen up the home.

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Fifteen Stations Aid Drama Week

FIFTEEN radio stations in five cities will co-operate in the observance of the seventh National Drama Week which is being celebrated this year Feb. 3 to 8. The various programs will include talks by stage celebrities, presidents of local dramatic organizations and many short plays.

The Pittsburgh Players will start the week with the play "Superstitions," which they will present through KDKA at 10 p. m., Feb. 3. Station WOL of Milwaukee will produce two comedies, "A Woman of Character" and "A Little Mistake," on Feb. 6 and 8 at 4:15 p. m. Other stations presenting programs are WDAF, WOQ, KMBC, WBB of Kansas City and WTAG of Worcester.

Chicago radio stations have made elaborate plans for the week. The high lights of the Chicago program will be addresses by Lyn Harding and William Farnum, stars of the Gordon Craig production of "Macbeth." Mr. Harding will speak through WCFL at 4 p. m., Feb. 4, and Mr. Farnum, formerly of the motion pictures, from the same station at 3 p. m., Feb. 7. WCFL will also have a talk by Miss Sue Ann Wilson, secretary of the Drama League of America, at 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

The schedule of plays by Chicago stations are as follows:
Feb. 4, 5 p. m., WBBM—"Reprieve."
Feb. 5, 10:40 a. m., WENR—"The Scarecrow."
Feb. 7, 2:40 p. m., WGN—"The Devil and the Ladies."
Feb. 7, 5 p. m., WBBM—"Heels."
Feb. 8, 4 p. m., WGES—"Bread."
Feb. 8, 4:40 p. m., WBBM—"His First Night."
Feb. 9, 9 p. m., WMAQ—"The Flattering Word."

Listeners to radio plays might well keep in mind the helpful advice of Amyas Young, noted English producer of radio plays. Mr. Young says, "First, the listener must really listen. Second, turn out the lights so that you can forget your surroundings. Third, do not try to think of the names of the players until afterward. Rather see in your mind's eye the heroic Arthur, the faithful Alice, or the wicked Sir Jasper. Fourth, do not pay so much attention to the background of sound effects that you forget the dialogue."

NORMAN ON COURTESY VISIT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Montagu C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, has just arrived in New York on board the steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard Line. Mr. Norman denied the report that his trip was chiefly for the purpose of a conference with the Federal Reserve Bank authorities to prevent any further drop in sterling exchange, and said it was purely a courtesy visit to George L. Harrison, the new governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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If You Have 8 Overcoats, 12 Hats, 20 Suits, You Are Well Dressed

And, Oh, Yes, 24 Pairs of Shoes, Shirts, Ties, Gloves and Other Things to Match—Tailors Say This Is Ordinary Outfit

PHILADELPHIA (P)—The well-dressed man should have at least 20 suits in his wardrobe, a dozen hats, eight overcoats and 24 pair of shoes, the fashion board of the National Association of Merchant Tailors declared in its report to the association's annual convention.

For the ultra-fastidious Beau Brummell, the board said the latest novelty for spring would be a gray ensemble, consisting of a mouse-gray sack coat and double-breasted waistcoat with a contrasting gray striped trouser and gray derby hat, wing collar and ascot or bow tie.

"Women are making men style-conscious," declared Raymond G. Tye, president of the board, chairman of the fashion board, in presenting his report of the style trend in men's clothes for 1929.

The report said the wardrobe of a man of social position should include six sack suits a season, two full-dress evening suits, a single and a double-breasted tuxedo suit and evening clothes in tropical wear for summer wear.

"He should have at least eight overcoats. This corresponds to his other costumes," the report added. "These would include a dressy black coat for evening use with silk faced lapel and cloth collar; two formal overcoats for day wear, one winter weight and a lighter one, either single or double breasted, in dark grey, blue or black, with velvet collar, also a heavy winter ulster and several medium weight town coats of semi-rough material in colors. Then a spring weight coat and a tan covert coat."

"The dressy overcoats for evening use require a high silk hat, or opera hat; a soft colored hat is not correct with the formal evening or formal day garments."

"The black derby hat, which has been so popular the past year, will be even more popular in the future as men are wearing dressier clothes. The hat should be worn with all velvet collared dark overcoats. The soft grey, brown, olive, green hats are most suitable for the day type overcoats of the semi-rougher materials."

"For formal day use a cutaway suit should be in every gentleman's wardrobe, and should be worn more on Sundays with a high silk hat."

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For those women always looking for something a little better
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Inquiry Started on Radio Grants

Lafont Defends Action of Commission on Universal Company Channels

WASHINGTON (P)—A minute inquiry into every step taken by the Federal Radio Commission in granting to the Universal Wireless Company of Buffalo, N. Y., all the 40 available short-wave frequencies for domestic radio communication was begun Jan. 31 by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The commission has been charged by the Radio Corporation of America with declaring its intention to establish a monopoly through the grant.

H. A. Lafont, commissioner, was examined by Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California, on developments toward the award from the first informal application made by the Universal interests.

Mr. Free attempted to show that Mr. Lafont had issued a statement to newspapers to the effect that the Radio Corporation of America, which also applied for the short wave frequencies, had asked for 148 wavelengths when in fact they asked for about 33, and that the award was made to the Universal because it wanted but 40.

Mr. Lafont declared he had investigated the financial responsibility of the backers of the company which planned a point to point radio communication service between 110 cities. He said he believed the company was capable of doing that which it had set out to do and that it was backed by \$25,000,000 and responsible parties, and it had the apparatus with which to set up the service.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Short Biographies

Ludwig van Beethoven—1770-1827

By FRANCES NEVIN

THE childhood of Ludwig van Beethoven was unlike that of Wolfgang Mozart. While Wolfgang was surrounded with love and had a happy home, Ludwig at four years of age was taught music to play the clavier and violin, by a father who was stern and too often hard with him.

Many a night, when Ludwig was nine years old, the call of, "Where is Ludwig? Bring in Ludwig!" was heard and he was brought in to play for company. This slender boy, half dazed with the light and sudden awaking, rubbing his sleepy eyes, would begin to play, and then that poverty-stricken home would be filled with the rich and beautiful melodies of Bach, Mozart and the masters.

The childhood of Beethoven was not all sadness, however. When he was born at Bonn, Germany, on Dec. 16, 1770, he immediately became the joy of his grandfather, Ludwig Beethoven, who had the boy named after him and was the first to discover his talent for music. The elder Ludwig Beethoven was a much-respected and esteemed musician, a bass singer and conductor of the Court Band of the Elector of Cologne at Bonn. How he loved the little grandson, played with him and set all his hopes upon him! When the good old man passed on in 1773, little Ludwig was left to be taught by his father.

There is a very remarkable portrait of the elder Beethoven, with a great mane of unkempt hair and extraordinarily bright eyes, that makes one exclaim "Beethoven!" so much did "our Beethoven" resemble his grandfather. When Beethoven moved from Bonn to Vienna, some years later, he brought this portrait with him and would tell visitors about the splendid old grandeur he loved.

In 1781, on his return to Bonn from a tour of Holland with his mother, where he played in many private homes with success, Beethoven was studied by Neefe who then organist at the Court. This conservative and kindly man became a real friend to the boy. At one time, Ludwig, then a little over eleven years old, was left in full charge while Neefe was absent a position that required both a knowledge of music and wisdom. Neefe wrote of him, "playing with force and finish, reading well at sight and to sum up all, playing the greater part of Bach's 'Well-tempered Clavier,' a feat well understood by the initiated. . . . If he goes on as he has begun, he will certainly become a second Mozart."

Mozart was called a "wonder child" and this second child wonder developed into the greatest composer of symphonies the world has known.

For the next six years Ludwig continued to work with very little pay, but composed a number of songs, sonatas and a rondo for the piano.

Playing for Mozart.

Then in 1787 Beethoven realized a great hope—to go to Vienna and play for Mozart. When the master heard him improvise, he stepped softly into the next room and said to friends, "Pay attention to him; he will make noise in the world some day or other." Ludwig took a few lessons of Mozart, but the boy was too independent in composition and in interpretation to be confined to rules and so did not remain long with any teacher. It is this freedom in the expression of idea and mood that the world of music so loves in Beethoven's compositions.

Two beautiful friendships came into Beethoven's life—the only bits of color in rather a gray human experience.

Beethoven became acquainted with the von Breuning family, which consisted of a refined, cultured mother, a widow, and her four children. Ludwig lived with them and taught the youngest boy and girl music. The companionship of the older ones, who were about his age, meant much to the boy. In this close intimacy he learned not only the literature of his own country but became familiar with English authors and always loved them.

Another happy event was when Beethoven met a young nobleman, only eight years his senior, Count Waldstein. The Count loved music both encouragement and financial help just when they meant most for

his development. In gratitude Beethoven dedicated the grand sonata (op. 53) to the Count, thus perpetuating the memory of his kindness.

In 1788 the Elector made Beethoven second violinist in the Court Band and opera, also assistant organist. This position he held for four years.

In Vienna

Vienna being at that time the world's musical center, Beethoven chose it for his home and soon became the great artist of the day. It was the custom for the aristocracy to patronize art and music, but Beethoven's concerts soon demanded a broader and keener sense of his greatness by the people, an appreciation by the masses. His patrons were patient with his eccentricities and moroseness, due to a difficulty in hearing, which finally left him quite deaf.

While we may be tempted to sigh "poor Beethoven" when we think of the years of isolation, the loss of friends due to irritability and the ingratitude of those whom he helped, we still can remember that his world of music as a composer was really apart from human experiences. His inner world was expressed in his music.

Beethoven spent much of his time at his country place near Vienna, out in the woods that he loved, shaking his great head of unkempt hair at the breeze, beating time, singing bits of melody, where no one molested or ridiculed him. How his flashing black eyes must have noted all the beauties and moods of nature. How he has musically pictured the scenes in the country in his "Pastoral Symphony"! When he was possessed of a great musical idea, "there was an air of inspiration and dignity in his aspect, and his dim-faded face seemed to glow with the light of the great musical idea," as his friend Schindler tells us.

Beethoven has given to the world nine great symphonies. Some critics consider the ninth his best and all



The Baby Elephant and Rhinoceros Who Recently Arrived at the London Zoo With Their Companion, a Small Goat.

© Mrs. Neville Kingston

Three Zoo Babies

WHEN first Baby Rhinoceros arrived at the zoo the keeper who looked after him saw that he would need to be given a playmate, because he had no brothers and sisters of his own. So he began to wonder which animal he could choose to make Baby Rhino happy. In the goat's pen he found a baby goat with a merry look in his face.

"I believe you would do!" the keeper said, and opening the pen he took out Baby Goat and introduced him to Baby Rhino.

Baby Goat jumped round Baby Rhino very brightly, and gave him friendly little butts in the side with his head. But Baby Rhino stood quite still and looked very solemn. He did not understand Baby Goat's way of playing at all, and because his hide was so thick he never even felt the friendly butts.

So then the keeper began to think again, and he remembered that a baby Elephant had arrived in the Elephant House. So he went along

and had a look at him. He was very solid, and very slow in his movements, but he had an eye that twinkled.

"I believe you would do!" said the keeper, and unfastening the door he took Baby Elephant out and introduced him to Baby Rhino. And the very moment Baby Rhino and Baby Elephant met they became such firm friends that nothing has been able to part them since. As for Baby Goat he is so fond of them both that he goes wherever they go, and although they never jump about as he jumps, or take any notice of his friendly little butts, they are quite happy for him to be with them.

In the picture you can see the three babies following their keeper to their paddock; and if you live in London and can go to the Zoo, you will maybe be able to play with Baby Rhino's tough hide, and play with Baby Elephant's flapping ears, and touch Baby Goat's funny hard little head—only you will have to hurry up, because babies never stay babies for very long, and these three little friends are getting bigger and bigger every day.

International Friendship Book List

FOR SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES

"Each for all—and all for each—wherever our courses run. When friendship comes to rule the earth, and love makes all men one."

Author	Book	Country
Amici	Heart	Italy
Arnold	When I Was a Girl in Iceland	Iceland
Barrie	Little Minister	Scotland
Bennett	Master Skylark	England
Bill	Clutch of the Corsican	France
Boyesen	Norwegian Tales	Norway
Blackmore	Lorna Doone	England
Buchan	Prester John	Africa
Canfield	Refugee Family	France
Cather	The Castle of the Hawk	Switzerland
Catherwood	Romance of Dollard	France
Craig	John Halifax, Gentleman	England
Church	Lucius	Italy
Demetrios	When I Was a Boy in Greece	Greece
Davies	A Boy in Serbia	Serbia
Dickens	David Copperfield	England
DuChailu	Lost in the Jungle	Africa
DuChailu	Land of the Midnight Sun	Norway
DuChailu	Land of the Long Night	Newfoundland
Duncan	Adventures of Billy Topsail	England
Eliot	Silas Marner	England
Ewing	Jan of the Windmill	Iceland
French	Story of Roland and the Viking's Boy	England
Gaskell	Grandfather	England
Greene	Laird of Glenlyne	France
Hewes	Boy of the Lost Crusade	France
Hughes	Tom Brown's School Days	England
Irving	Tales of the Alhambra	Spain
Kelly	Egypt and the Holy Land	Egypt—Holy Land
Karlson	Letters of a Japanese Princess	Japan
Kipling	Kim	India
Krasnianska	Captains Courageous	Newfoundland
Lamb	Journal of the Countess	Poland
Laboulaye	Tales From Shakespeare	England
Lynton	Quest of the Four-Leaved Clover	Arabia
Malot	Last Days of Pompeii	Italy
Malot	Nobody's Boy	France
Masefield	Martin Hyde, the Duke's Messenger	England
Marshall	Cedric the Forester	England
Marshall	Torch Bearer	Scotland
Olivant	Bob, Son of Battle	Scotland
Porter	Scottish Chiefs	Scotland
Renninger	Story of Rustem	Persia
Scott	In the Endless Sands	Desert of Sahara
Scott	Ivanhoe	Scotland
Scott	Rob Roy	Scotland
Scott	The Talisman	England
Scott	Quentin Durward	France
Sabel Bey	When I Was a Boy in Turkey	Turkey
Selman	When a Cobbler Ruled a King	France
Shiraz	When I Was a Boy in Japan	Japan
Straton	Paul of France	France
Snedeker	Perilous Seat	Greece
Snedeker	The Spartan	Greece
Snedeker	Theras and His Town	Greece
Sienkiewicz	In Desert and Wilderness	Africa
Stevenson	Black Arrow	England
Van Bergen	Story of China	China
Wallace	Story of Japan	Japan
Wallace	Ben-Hur	Holy Land
Wallace	Lure of the Labrador Wild	Labrador
Wallace	Ungava Bob	Labrador
Wallace	Wilderness Castaways	Canada
Yonge	Dove in the Eagle's Nest	Germany

SHIP AHOY!

"We'll sail enticing paths of mystery. And down along the typhoon scattered lanes To lands afar, climb snow-capped lonely peaks. View sunlit isles and coasts of tropic rains; Then home once more we'll wind our way With treasures we have gleaned for every day."

(This is the last of three Friendship Book Lists, the two earlier lists having appeared on Jan. 21 and 24. The books in these lists have the endorsement of the American Library Association, and were drawn up by Miss Emerald Stacy, teacher-librarian in Portland, Ore.)

Current Events

Captain Fried and the Radio Compass

FOR the second time within a few years Capt. George Fried has been carried out to sea in a lifeboat. This time it was the rescue of 32 Italian sailors from the freighter Florida was described a few days ago in a dispatch which he sent by wireless to the Associated Press, and which no doubt some of you read in the Monitor.

It was only three years ago that Captain Fried, then in command of the steamship *Florida*, was rescued by the British freighter *Antiope*, and effected a dramatic rescue in stormy weather by literally pouring oil upon the troubled waters.

It is interesting to learn that a number of other vessels were in the vicinity of the Florida when she sent out her appeal for help, but as sometimes happens the difficulty was to find the steamship. Fortunately Captain Fried has on board a radio compass concerning which he says, "We found the Florida solely by use of the radio compass, which showed the sinking ship to be 150 miles from its reported position."

The boys particularly may be interested to know more of this compass. It was invented by Dr. F. A. Koster, chief research engineer of the Koster Radio Corporation, and was first developed in 1915 when he was in charge of the radio division of the United States Bureau of Standards. The Government kept it a secret during the World War and used it to locate enemy submarines who sent radio messages to their bases.

The receiving coil of the radio compass is mounted on the roof of the pilot house, protected from strong winds and ice by a sturdy housing. Inside the housing is an oval receiving coil on ball-bearings. It is connected by a shaft with the rest of the compass in the pilot house. Here is the binnacle which contains a sensitive eight-tube re-

A 4-H Club Boy's Success

Farum Brennan of Dover, N. H., is only 11 years old but he is already a successful gardener. How many of the young 4-H Club gardeners who read this think that they can equal his record?

On a plot of ground 75 by 100 feet the boy raised 900 pounds of cabbage, 1000 early cucumbers, 2000 pickles, 2 bushels of peas, 60 quarts of shell beans and more than enough tomatoes, turnips, corn, beets, and carrots for home use in the summer. The value of the products was \$131.50 and the cost of seed, fertilizer and spray materials was \$21.11.

Farum set out his cabbages and cucumbers before the local gardeners and got top prices. He sold his first cucumbers for 6 cents each and the rest of the crop for pickles at a cent apiece.

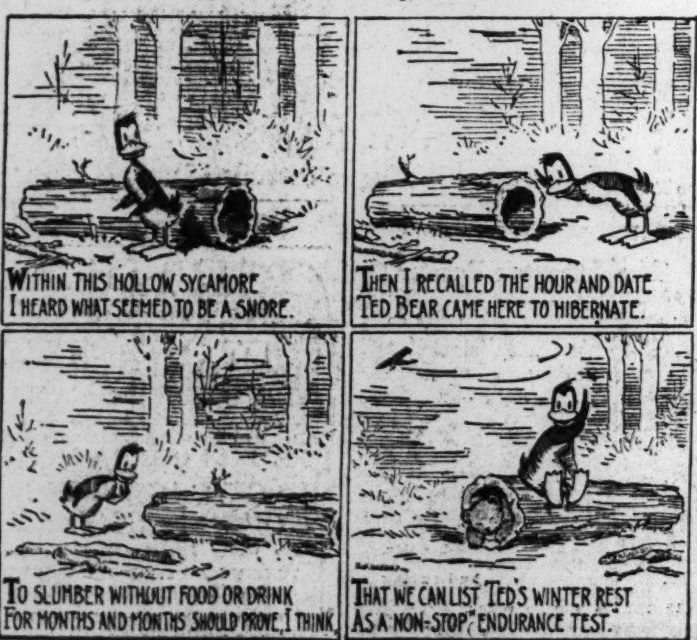
"The Best Aviator in 1928"

The International League of Aviators has bestowed the title "The best aviator in the world in 1928" on the Italian ace Col. Arturo Ferrarin, who first broke the duration record, and then the distance record in his flight from Rome to Natal, Brazil.

Only two votes behind Ferrarin came Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, the commander of the Southern Cross, which made the dramatic flight across the Pacific from America to Australia last year.

The year's trophy given to women pilots went to Great Britain, being awarded to Lady Balfour for her flight from London to Cape Town. Her companion on this flight, Lady Heath, also received a gold medal.

The Adventures of Waddles



TO SLEEP WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK FOR MONTHS AND MONTHS SHOULD PROVE A TEST. THAT WE CAN LISTED'S WINTER REST AS A NON-STOP ENDURANCE TEST.

How the Sea Gets Its Colors

Placed in a vase, sea water appears to be perfectly transparent and colorless, yet when gathered in a large mass it reveals a number of beautiful colors, the most common being a fine azure blue. This coloring of the sea is caused by the action of the sun's rays through innumerable small salt particles held in suspension in the water.

The Mediterranean, which holds a large proportion of these salts, is a wonderful blue in color. The polar seas are also described as being of brilliant ultramarine blue. So are the waters of the equinoctial Atlantic, while the Pacific is almost indigo. All four, however, are alike in one respect: near the shore the color changes and becomes green, sometimes such an intense green as to appear almost black. When the waters are rough the green changes to a brownish hue, but beneath a calm sunset the surface seems lit up with all manner of delicate tints—pink, saffron, emerald and purple.

Many local causes also influence the color of the sea and give it a decided and constant shade. A bed of white sand causes a grayish or apple-green color. In the Bay of Loango the water appears to be a deep red owing to the red bed.

Around the coasts of New Zealand are seas in which myriads of red animals cause the water to adopt a crimson tinge. In the south of France there are salt-water marshes where "red" sea water is concentrated, but the color is due to the presence of a microscopic red-shelled parasite. The salt lakes of Great Tibet owe their color to the same cause. The tiny creatures are present in millions, but do not ap-

The Mail Bag

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

Although I have not written to the Monitor before, I have obtained a very excellent correspondent from the Mail-Bag, and after seeing your footnote to one of the letters that "evidently the boys are not to be outdone" I decided to add another letter to your columns, more especially as I have not seen a letter from New Zealand yet.

I came out from England only two years ago, and am learning farm work out here and find it a very interesting life. New Zealand is a very picturesque country but very sparsely populated. The capital of the country has changed from time to time and although Wellington is now the capital, Auckland is the largest city.

Auckland and Wellington both have very beautiful harbors, but it is generally considered that Auckland harbor is the better of the two. Directly behind Wellington, steep hills rise up in all directions. It is always a terribly windy place, and it is said that one may recognize residents of Wellington anywhere as whenever they go round a corner they grip their hats!

Rotorua, in the center of the North Island, is another most interesting and wonderful place. I have not been there yet but hope to go soon. It is a place of hot springs and mud, and scenery. The natives do not need to be heated by nature. The smell of sulphur is said to be very unpleasant for the first day or two until the visitor gets used to it.

When at school I started the study of Spanish and I am very anxious to continue it, therefore, I should be very pleased to hear from any boy with a good knowledge of that language so that I can learn from his letters. If a Spaniard, perhaps, could also help him in English in return.

I should also be very pleased to hear from boys anywhere. I know French moderately well and have a smattering of Italian and German, but cannot read or understand it to any appreciable extent. I am 18 and much appreciate the Monitor for its wonderful clean news.

With best wishes to all for this season. James M. [Thank you for your interesting letter, James. We always welcome letters from boys in foreign countries, but yours is not our first from New Zealand.—Ed.]

Lausanne, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

I am a little American girl but have lived in Europe for a year, and I wish to let you know how much the Monitor has meant to me, especially since I've been away from home.

April, we were in North Africa, and it certainly was a lovely experience! At El Kantara we saw the beautiful "Gate to the Desert" that is so well known. We motored all the way from Algiers to Bone, Saada, Biskra, Batna and Timagad. Here they have some Roman ruins, so Timagad is called the Pompeii of North Africa. At Biskra we stayed at a hotel which advertises in the Monitor.

In Algiers we saw the little Arabian children making huge rugs from a little pattern which was in the center of the loom.

At present, we are at St. Cergue for the winter sports. It is very amusing to ski and skate. The trees here are all covered with frost, and it is just like fairyland. It is so beautiful. This is the first time I've been in Switzerland for the winter sports, and it has been a great joy to me.

Sylvia H., who had a letter on the Children's Page in November, is a friend of mine, and we together quite often go to the same school in Lausanne. I speak French, and I've started German. I am very interested in stamps, postcard collections, outdoor sports, and music. I should like to correspond with any little girl who would care to write to me.

With best wishes to the Editor and "Mail Baggers." Virginia T. [Thank you, Virginia.—Ed.]

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a young man, Mr. Kwaak from Hamburg. I have heard that he has correspondence with another young man in your country. He told me that you have arranged this correspondence.

I am also very interested to correspond with young people of America in order to learn by this way your manners and rites.

And herewith I take the liberty

to kindly ask you to let me know the address of a young man, who also would like to change ideas with the inhabitant of another part of the world.

If it may be, I should prefer to receive letters in English language, whereas I should write in my German language or in my very poor English.

As you may see from this, I am a beginner in your language. Hoping to be favored in short time with a nice letter, I remain, Rudolf H. [Who would like to write to Rudolf?—Ed.]

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag but I have read it frequently and thought I should like to write, too.

Where I live we have Mail Bag meetings each week and we read letters we are sending and have received. I have not received any yet but I have written one.

Newport is quite historical. It is also a great summer resort, but we have winter sports, too. The Ocean Drive and the Cliff Walk are very beautiful places. The Ocean Drive is 12 miles long and I hope to walk its entire length some day.

My sister also writes letters and attends the Mail Bag meetings. I find the Monitor very helpful in my school work. My hobbies are all our door sports, although I like inside sports, too. I like ice-skating very much. We have quite a lot of it here.

I should be glad to receive letters from any girl and will answer all letters received. Edith S.

Cologne, Germany.

Dear Editor:

I read now the Monitor for the first week and I am very interested in it, for there are many fine stories to read. I like especially the Adventures of Waddles and Snubs. My home is in Cologne, a pretty town at the left side of the river Rhine. We have many fine churches which have been built about 500 years ago, especially Cologne Cathedral, the two towers of which reach a height of nearly 150 meters.

During the "Pressa" here, we had a fine view of it, for many a night it was lit by many lamps. Besides this, we have a very fine town hall and many other beautiful things.

I am now 15 years of age, and I go to the high school for the sixth year. I am very interested in languages (English and French). I should be glad if boys anywhere would write to me. Arthur I.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have made several lovely friends and shall always look forward to making new ones, and I want to thank you and everyone else who has made the Mail Bag possible. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was a very little girl and am glad I have had that privilege.

I am 15 years old and in my second year of high school. I play the piano.

Topeka, Kansas

and am learning to play the flute. I love to read books, especially school stories, so I like "The Howarth Prize" which was on the Young Folks' Page recently. I like to write both stories and poetry. Swimming and horseback riding are among the things I enjoy and I have a stamp collection which I owe mostly to a correspondent in England.

I should very much like a girl of my age in Germany to write to me as I have written to Germany twice but have never had a reply. I will answer anyone who will write to me. I should also like to hear from girls in my own country. Barbara B.

Barbara B.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor. I like The Diary of Snubs, our Dog, Waddles, and I also enjoyed "The House Next Door."

I am 14 years of age and I play the organ for the Christian Science Sunday School here. I should like to correspond with some boy either in this United States or in foreign countries. Mark R.

Mark R.

The following would like to receive letters:

BOYS

Lester N. (13), Monroe, Mich.—interested in stamp collecting.

William D. Jr., Chicago, Ill.

GIRLS

Alice H. (14), Detroit, Mich.—from the mountain and ranch country.

Hazel W. (14), Plainfield, N. J.—interested in gymnastics work and skating.

Mary E. (15), Kansas City, Mo.—especially from Europe.

Dorothy M. (16), Princeton, Ind.—interested in aviation, outdoor sports and literature.

Mary R. (14), Marshall, Ore.—especially from foreign countries.

Virginia L. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—especially from France. (Will you please send your street address, Virginia?)

Anna L. (15), Denver, Colo.—from someone studying Spanish.

Marjorie E. (16), Denver, Colo.—can have letters in any language translated.

Hazel D. (18), Salem, Ore.—from Camp Fire Girls.

Can You Match Them?

Book friends and book titles are scattered about in the two columns below. There is a name in the first column to match every name in the second column. Allow yourself 10 minutes and see how many you can match correctly.

CHARACTERS

Peter Pan

Jim Hawkins

Timmy

Little Nell

Mr. Micawber

Bob Cratchit

Helmer Keller

Sir Galahad

Priscilla

Pegasus, the

Winged Horse

King Midas

Tanglewood Tales

Key to Puzzle

Answer to subtraction puzzle published Jan. 24:

(Bat + sow + cow) — (Bats + cow) = owl.

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MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH

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Profitable and Entertaining

Does your English embarrass or betray you?

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You owe yourself time for self-culture. Study the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH as a basis. FORM A STUDY CLUB with your friends and get club rates. You can never rise to the top in business or society, in club, church, or lodge, if you cannot speak or write correct English. The Miller System is bright, brief, and breezy, with entertainment and variety that will hold the attention.

Look the course over, without obligation, and be your own judge.

Can YOU Pass This Easy Test?

Play This Game With Your Friends

INCORRECT

Let's you and I go in town.

Where will I meet you at about six?

Either of these hats set good.

Providing each of us have our share.

They each had a brother six foot two.

I have every confidence in its being her.

Your's are different to (than) mine.

Choose whomever is liable to sing good.

Have either of you referred back

Prints of Old London

Luncheon 30c, Dinner 75c and \$1.00
Second Street Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Block South of New York Central Station
THE WINDMILL SALOON

THE HOME FORUM

The American Note

Days of Unalloyed Delight

Human Rights

ONE man can walk for twenty miles through a summer landscape, over hill and dale, through many villages, crossing many bridges, lingering by many a roadside, and he will draw together and concentrate the total experience into a single compact memory. He hears, as it were, the keynote of that landscape, and holds it; he stores away the essence of that day. Call his ability to do this a gift or an acquirement or what you will, it is at all events a precious thing. Another man may take precisely the same ramble, see the same villages, loiter on the same bridges and beneath the same wayfaring trees, yet he will remember nothing because he has not that keynote; he has been unable to extract the day's essence. All that he can say is that he has taken a walk.

Much the same contrast may be seen in the ways in which different people think and feel about a whole nation, and most clearly this is apparent when the nation in question is one's own. There are some persons who, by virtue of a greater intensity, a keener earnestness, or a deeper love, seem able to pierce through the husks of history, literature, art, and commerce to the central meaning and purpose of a whole country—to that meaning and purpose which, however indefinable and inexpressible it may be, nevertheless exist as the country's essential nature and method of growth. Of such highly gifted individuals as these, very few in any time or place, the world's supreme statesmen are made, they who voice a people's wishes before that people clearly knows them itself. From these few we derive our most devoted patriots, our loftiest poets, our most unerring prophets.

Now although this kind of discernment is attained in its upmost reaches only by a kind of genius, it is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every individual to strive toward it to the limit of his powers. Each of us should make a steady effort to pierce beneath the superficial and temporary appearances of his country so as to come at the truth that underlies them, the core of their significance. On the surface lie confusion, noise, disarray, but we must not pause here, for all this is meaningless; far beneath there is a place of quiet where the national purposes are formed and national resolves are set on foot.

Of all countries that the world has ever known, America at the present time is probably the most bewildering to a superficial glance. Composed of all the peoples on earth swept and blown together in one place, caught up into the gale of modern progress and riding the summit of the greatest wave of prosperity mankind has yet known, America presents the most perplexing of all problems to one who wishes to penetrate beneath national surfaces. Considering the difficulty, one sees why it is that many of us merely evade and postpone the problem, feeling sure

that it will work itself out with no help of ours. And yet, one would like to help. One would like to know more exactly what kind of people it is to which he belongs, if only because such knowledge would help him to know himself. Are there, then, any guides, any finger-posts pointing the way to a knowledge of America?

The most obvious guides of all to one who sets forth on such a quest are those provided by a nation's art, and particularly by its literature; for here the American seeker is not so fortunate as the Frenchman, the Italian, the Englishman, because his country's art was for a long time kept in leading strings and because it is hard to separate the imitative from the purely national. His task is to distinguish sharply between what was English and European in Emerson, let us say, and what was characteristically American in him, what was racy of the soil. One need not, must not, make the crude blunder of the nation in question is one's own. There are some persons who, by virtue of a greater intensity, a keener earnestness, or a deeper love, seem able to pierce through the husks of history, literature, art, and commerce to the central meaning and purpose of a whole country—to that meaning and purpose which, however indefinable and inexpressible it may be, nevertheless exist as the country's essential nature and method of growth. Of such highly gifted individuals as these, very few in any time or place, the world's supreme statesmen are made, they who voice a people's wishes before that people clearly knows them itself. From these few we derive our most devoted patriots, our loftiest poets, our most unerring prophets.

One may justly feel, however, that neither of these goes far enough, for both speak only of New England villages, which were all they knew. Both spoke acutely, honestly, with a consummate skill in speech, yet we should not forget in reading them that America is three thousand miles deep, that it has a South as well as a North, that the Mississippi is at least as important to it as the Musket-squid, and Chicago and Amherst, Massachusetts. There is a goodly American, but so was Davy Crockett, so was Daniel Boone, so was Marcus Whitman. Emily Dickinson was in many ways typical of American womanhood, but so were the women who drove their own ox teams from Pennsylvania and New York into western Ohio and Indiana, made their own clearings there with ax and fire and built their own log cabins. A French student tracing back the history of his nation, may mark almost entirely in art museums and libraries. The American must train his eyes to wider vision; he must make his interpretations largely for himself. His task is more difficult, but it is for that reason the more pressing and the more worth setting about.

America is a giant who has just completed the most stupendous task of pioneering ever undertaken on this planet. The necessary roads are now constructed; the steel lines run from coast to coast and weave a network in between; what was forest and swamp is under the plow. And now that giant stands wondering what work shall next claim his strength. With fingers still bent to the curve of ax- and spade-handle, his sleeves not yet rolled down, he begins to think—what follows? The preliminary task is gloriously completed, but to what end? For what high purpose has he toiled? Hitherto the toil itself has absorbed all his energies; now he begins to seek a reason. He is in the crucial situation depicted by Rodin in his famous statue of the Thinker, splendidly equipped for physical action, but obliged now to face something far more difficult than that.

Clearly we must not evade this question longer. America is determined at last to know herself and to read the riddle of her innermost nature which will determine her destiny. All that her literature can tell us, all that we can glean from her painting and sculpture and building, must be learned without delay. The deeper significance of her history, already very old and rich, must be read. Persons who have hitherto ignored because they seemed obscure—persons such as James V. and Johnny Appleseed—must be drawn forth from oblivion to illumine phases of the national character too easily forgotten. The patriots of the Old South must take their due place again in the gallery of remembered Americans, side by side with the Mathers and Higginsons of the North; men and women who carved their Americanism on the western wilderness must be seen as they were—quite as important nationally and quite as worthy of honor as those who remained at home and amassed fortunes.

But America is something more than her literature and art and history all combined. Perhaps more than in the case of any other nation, the landscape and the sky and the voices of nature have contributed to make her what she is and will be. The thought of her, the single flash of imaginative understanding in which her complexities are summed up, must include the forests of Maine and the bare mesas of New Mexico, the untamable roar of Niagara and the mystic whistle of the whitehoar returned in May. Californian sunsets contribute their splendor and Georgian pine trees their somnolence. There are times when one feels that America might be most perfectly symbolized by the goldenrod blossom, strong yet delicate, warm and glowing yet astringent. And again there is a hint to be found in the history of October, touched by conflict with many winters so that it rings like iron under the ax, yet yet majestic and beautiful. The golden eagle is a perfect emblem of American power and audacity, but what shall symbolize her idealism, her tenderness, her hopes for all mankind? The bluebird, shall we say? or the wood thrush, dreaming in the swamp? America has not thought of these things. The time is at hand when she will think of them, and decide.

In that wide, mellow-walled kitchen, on every Friday of the week the heavy metal plate covers were secured until they reflected the two high windows opposite. On the spacious dresser front, the brass knobs and snobs gleamed golden in the sunlight, and the copper pots, pewter jugs, brass hot water kettles on the high shelves above, tried to outshine the brilliancy of the family jolly pan.

Even the tiny knob on the corner cupboard—where the Important Manager kept her blue-rimmed crockery—was not forgotten, but showed a glint of yellow light. To have tea at her well-scrubbed deal table in the gloaming hour of a winter afternoon was a very special treat, for then it

was that such thrilling tales were told, while a fire, with great licking flames, roared up the wide chimney, and everything that had been made to shine winked and blinked from out of the gloom.

And never was there a kitchen that seemed to hold such coolness and shade as did this one mid the heat of summer days. Under the shining water taps, a blue bowl, full of crisply curling lettuce leaves, nearly always stood. After a romp in the high-walled back garden, how very delicious and refreshing a lettuce leaf was! The children nibbled it, sitting with black-stocking legs a-dangle over the sides of the gay, cretonne-covered blanket box, and if

the Important Manager happened to be making the weekly supply of much loved rock buns, they would watch her weighing flour, sugar, currants and butter on the shiny scales; or, for the midday tart, cutting into lengths the red, succulent stalks of rhubarb. To watch, in jam-making time, luscious strawberries being tumbled into the deep jelly pan was unalloyed delight. From the comfortable top of the blanket box, too, the children could study the bright, brave pictures on the oddment box, and read the time on the large-faced dresser clock.

Tuesday was nearly always wash day, and after the family washing had executed many contortions on the

clothesline, and the Important Manager had paid many visits to the back door to see if the "drouth" held good, and had glanced apprehensively at the rain clouds and approvingly at fleecy ones racing across the deep blue sky, the children sallied forth with her to help gather up the clothepepers lying among the daisies on the grass. Then, in evening cool, if the clothes of the most treasured and serviceable of rag dolls had been through the soapuds, the little girls were allowed, while the Important Manager deftly applied a piping hot iron to her wind-freshened washing, to use the baby irons to press the tiny garments. This was surely one of the greatest of all their childish joys!



Strangers at the Gate. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by A. Rigden Read.

Distinguished Friends of Asquith

I have referred to George Meredith. Although my acquaintance with him did not begin till long after my Oxford days, it may not be inappropriate to speak of him here, in the company of two of his great Victorian contemporaries. I think I was introduced to him by Haldane, and we often used to pay him a Sunday visit at his cottage at Box Hill. I have recently read with much interest what seems to me a penetrating study of his personality and work by Mr. Priestley. I was never initiated into the inner Meredithian cult, though I have always been a great admirer of his poetry, but as a charming companion and arresting talker I put him among the first I had known. . . . Said one of the Victorian writers to him one day, "George, why don't you write like you talk?"

It is true that his conversation tended to become a monologue, but it was sprinkled with gems and never bored. He was a great improviser and nothing could be more exhilarating than to watch him, with his splendid head and his eyes aflame, stamping up and down the room, while he extemporized at the top of his resonant voice a sonnet in perfect form on the governor's walking costume, or a sonnet in the blank verse of Wordsworthian verse. In elucidation of Haldane's philosophy. He was a regular guest for years at our annual symposium at the "Blue Posts," and more than held his own in the most exacting company. The same gathering used also from time to time to include Edward Burne-Jones, who had a gift of delightfully perverse humour, and a rare inventiveness in phraseology and metaphor, which was entirely his own.

The years of my youth and early manhood were spent in the meridian of the golden age of Victorian literature. When I went up in 1870 as an undergraduate to Oxford, Ruskin had just been appointed to the newly founded Slade Professorship of Fine Art. From time to time I attended his lectures, which, to accommodate the crowded attendance, were delivered in the Sheldonian Theater. . . .

Lecture was, however, only one of the activities of this highly unconventional professor. His breakfasts at his rooms in Corpus, his "symposia" which were intended to combine "plain living and high thinking," his much derided "road-digging" experiments, were illustrations of his thoroughness with which he threw himself into . . . place. Among his "road-diggers" were two of the most distinguished of my contemporaries at Balliol—Alfred Milner and Arnold Toynbee. . . . We are not surprised to be told that at first Jowett's attitude toward Ruskin was hesitating, though ultimately they became great friends. —THE EARL OF OXFORD & ASQUITH, K.G., in "Memories and Reflections 1869-1927,"

M. R. A. RIGDEN READ finds his subjects in many lands and along many walks of human life. His treatment of each subject is equally varied. Gypsies have always been favorite subjects with him, supplying him with interesting models and picturesque scenes. In the print "Strangers at the Gate" the artist has struck an unwonted key in his color scheme. Of the gypsy's love of gay colors there is no evidence in this print. On the contrary, the tones are lowered to a subtle harmony which shows what a master Mr. Rigden Read is in this important part in the making of a color print. The same serenity is to be found mirrored in the face of the woman, offering her stock-in-trade, and in the unconscious appeal of her child.

The design is equally pleasing, the gate introducing an element of straight lines as a contrast to the rounded forms of the mother and child. Mr. Rigden Read is a profound admirer and a collector of Eastern prints. Strange that he, more than most of his fellows in this branch of the arts, has shown what a west European artist can achieve along lines and paths almost diametrically opposed to those of the Chinese and Japanese masters.

Etching

Atop the hill in silhouette A horseman races with the dark; Whose heavy cloak descending fast Would snuff the daylight's fainting spark.

The pines in columned grandeur stand Where heaps the winter's sifted snow, And past the ruddy cottage pane The biting winds unheeded blow.

MAUDE DE VESSE NEWTON.

The Breath of Whin

I smelt the whins in passing up the lane, And years of childhood, crowded into minutes, Swept through my bosom in a sweet sad train Of butterflies and linnets.

I saw the fairies in the haunted dell, The woodlands with their shadows bright and mazy; I heard, on sunny banks, the sweet blue bell Thinking unto the daisy.

A thousand images arose within— Forgotten images, in childhood noted; And now awakened by a breath of whin That in the loaming floated.

—ROBERT LEIGHTON, in Poems.

We Reach Siam

It is about two o'clock in the morning. We are awakened, but drowsily and scarcely, by a sound of music, slow, soft, never before heard, and of a wonderful strangeness. It sounds neither too far off nor too near—flutes, dulcimers, sithers, and it would seem, too, peals of little bells and silver gongs rhythming the melody in an undertone. At the same time we become conscious that the music of the oars has ceased and the sampan no longer moves. Here, then, is the end of our journey by water, and we are moored, no doubt, against the bank ready to disembark as soon as the sun rises. The music continues, monotonous, repeating over and over again the same phrases, which yet are not wearisome but soothing. And we soon fall asleep again, after murmuring to ourselves, in these moments of half-waking: "Good! We have reached Siam. . . . and there is a nocturnal festival . . . in the pagoda . . . in honour of the local gods. . . ."

Half-past six o'clock in the morning. We awake again, but for good this time, for it is day. Between the planks which shelter us we see filtering rays of pink light. The music has not ceased. It is there still—always soft and always the same, but mingled now with the shrill clatter of cocks, and the sounds of the daily life about to recommence.

It is a positive enchantment to gaze outside. If the vegetation of the submerged forest, on which our eyes closed, recalled that of our climate, here a tropical flora of the utmost extravagance is displayed in all varieties of palms, of huge green plumes, of huge green fans. We are before a village, on a little river with drowsy banks. Through the reeds the rising sun shoots every where its golden arrows. Little thatched houses built upon piles make a line along a pathway of fine sand. Men and women, half-nude, slender, with bodies copper-coloured, come and go amongst the verdure. They pass and pass again, a little out of curiosity, perhaps; but their curiosity is not impertinent, and their eyes are smiling and kindly. The flowers shed a surpassing fragrance: an odour of jasmine, of gardenia, of tuberose. In the clear light of the broadening day this simple coming and going of the morning seems like a scene of the early ages, when tranquillity was still the lot of man.

And we put foot to earth—in Siam. Beyond, under a hangar with a roof of mats, the musicians of the night, who for the moment have ceased to play, are squatting by the side of their dulcimers, their flutes, and their sithers; they had given all this concert of theirs in honour of some humble Buddhist pictures—poor daubs of blue and red and gold, which are hung there; before which also are fading offerings of flowers: lotus, jasmine, and water-lilies. From "Siam," by PIERRE LORI, translated from the French by W. P. BAILEY.

King Frost's Castle

He put on snow-shoes, wrapped the boy snugly in a shawl, and, seating him on a snowbank, made off, hauling it with a rope over white banks and hollows toward the big timber. The dog, Bony, came along with them, wallowing in his ears and barking merrily. Since morning the sun had begun to warm the air, and a light breeze had risen. The boy sat bracing on a rope fastened before and looped around him. As they went along he was overworn with sparkling crystals. They made his cheeks tingle, and almost took his breath as he went plunging into steep hollows. Often he tipped over and sank in the white deep. Then Trove hauled him out, brushed him a little, and set him back on the boat again. Snow lay deep and level in the woods—a big white carpet, seamed with tiny tracks and figured with light and shadow. Trove stopped a moment, looking up at the forest roof. . . . They could hear the low creak of brace and rafter and great waves of the upper deep sweeping over and breaking with a loud wash on reefs of evergreen. The little people of this odd winter land had begun to make roads from tree to tree and from thicket to thicket. A partridge had broken out of her cave, and they followed the track of her snow-shoes down the side-hill to a little brook. Under its icy roof they could hear the tinkling water. Above them the brook fell from a rock shelf, narrow and high as a man's head. The fall was muted to a low murmur under the tinkling water. John was surprised to see the gay little birds feasting on these small fruits.

On rounding the low hills he came upon a brown sheep harder, tending a flock of ewes and lambs. The lad waved a welcome greeting; the colts bounded forward as if to meet an old friend. John felt a new thrill of pleasure at the sight of the calm shepherd boy and the clever, watchful dog. How different from the drab place he had imagined, appeared the desert smiling under a winter sun.

and the water of the brook is his mortar." Near the bank was an opening partly covered with snow. It led to a cavern behind the ice curtain under the rock floor of the brook above. The teacher took off his snow-shoes. In a moment they had crawled through and were crouching on a frosty bed of pebbles. A warm glow lit the long curtain of ice. Beams of sunlight fell through windows oddly millions of with icicles and filtered in at the lattice of frostwork. They jeweled the grille of frostwork and flung a sprinkle of gold on the falling water. . . . "See the splendour of a king's home," said the teacher, his eyes brimming.

The boy, young as he was, had seen and felt the beauty and mystery of the place, and never forgot it. From "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," by IRVING BACHMELER.

EVERYTHING pertaining to the rights of man is of such importance that individuals associating themselves together for some common purpose usually frame a set of formal resolutions which state the objects of the organization and serve as the basis of its operations. This scheme of action becomes the "platform" of the party; and the several articles which determine its essential character are designated as the "planks." Because of the wide publicity generally given to explanations of various planks which make up the platforms of great political parties, giant corporations, and organized devices for social reform and moral uplift, one might be led to believe that the idea of having some foundational method of procedure was of modern origin and of human design. On the contrary, it is of divine inception, and an ancient custom.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is recorded that after God had created the heaven and the earth He said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion." And the record continues: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. And God blessed them." Furthermore, it is stated that after the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them, were finished, God looked upon everything He had made and saw that it was "very good."

There is no account to show that any part of this original divine plan, setting forth man's spiritual nature and divine rights, was ever revoked, nullified, modified, or reversed; nor that anything has been added to it. Concerning the law governing the demonstration, in human ways, of these divine rights of man, Jesus said, "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." Progressively, as human thought is prepared to receive it, the truth concerning real existence has been unfolded to the spiritually-minded of every age. As Truth urges its higher demands, and as man's spiritual origin, divine nature, and complete dominion are recognized, the standard of human rights is uplifted; erroneous concepts of God and man give place to spiritual understanding, and false beliefs concerning the necessity for sin, sickness, and death make way for ideals of health and holiness. From Sinai came the greatest of all admonitions: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me;" and Moses began to explain the platform of human rights

known as the moral law, based upon spiritual man's God-given ability to think and to act rightly.

Christ Jesus synthesized the moral law and adapted it to his new gospel in an easily understood form when he declared, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God . . . and . . . thy neighbour as thyself," recognizing God as divine Love, which must be reflected in human affairs. The Revealer, while on earth and in the flesh, beheld "a new heaven and a new earth," the spiritual universe of God's creating, and man as living in accord with the glorious platform of spiritual blessedness ordained in the beginning by the Father-Mother God, thus fulfilling God's law.

Christ Jesus came to the world to demonstrate the truth of Christ Jesus' teaching, to confirm the Scriptures as spiritually interpreted, and to liberate men from the errors of material sense that would deprive them of man's divine rights. Restoring the healing element of Christianity, and liberating humanity from its self-imposed bondage to materiality, Christian Science proclaims spiritual freedom, as stated by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), thus: "God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on divine claims. These claims are not made through code or creed, but in demonstration of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.'"

Showing that this "higher platform of human rights" coincides with God's design for spiritual man, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 21): "My first plank in the platform of Christian Science is as follows: There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." From this starting-point Christian Science begins to translate God and His divine laws to mankind, and to establish the Science of being in human consciousness. It reverses the false testimony of the physical senses, and reveals man as spiritual, and as having divine intelligence and full dominion, himself subordinate only to God, divine Mind. As men come to see the truth concerning spiritual man, they will endeavor to establish in all organizations designed to promote human welfare those essentials of happiness and success—peace, good will, temperance, and charity.

Demonstrating a higher platform of human rights, individuals will find themselves in possession of man's divine right, true spiritual dominion.

The Desert Not Drab

John, who knew well the High Sierras, was taking his first trip into the low desert country. The sand dunes, encountered at the north end of the great valley, made him think of the sea. Yet on this sunny winter's day he turned his steps toward the hills which spread gleaming tones of red, maroon and brown. It had rained the week before, so that the sandy washes and roads which wound among these desert hills were pleasantly free from dust.

The desert, he found, offered a landscape of thorny vegetation, clumps of green shrubbery and beds of grayish-green cacti. Plenty of changes in color and form. Among the rocks were bunches of desert holly, a little plant similar to the green, glossy European shrub, but here it grew close to the warm sand and its brittle bluish-green leaves lacked the luster of the familiar holly. John broke a little twig, picking it in his notebook and marveling at the delicate tracery of the rigid leaves.

The stillness of the desert amazed him, for it was broken only by the twittering of black-capped vireos and the cheerful notes of a rock wren who sang from the gray boulders along the hills. A crested flycatcher sat undisturbed on the topmost branch of an indigo bush, from which vantage point he regarded John gravely.

Among the stunted ironwood trees on the bank of a dry arroyo hung a mass of dark green vegetation: a cluster of small, delicate, white flowers, a globe of it was later observed in the branches of the mesquite trees which grew among the desert hills. Hidden among the closely set leaves were tiny pink and white berries, like tiny coral balls broken by sunshine, sparkling in the light. John was surprised to see the gay little birds feasting on these small fruits. On rounding the low hills he came upon a brown sheep harder, tending a flock of ewes and lambs. The lad waved a welcome greeting; the colts bounded forward as if to meet an old friend. John felt a new thrill of pleasure at the sight of the calm shepherd boy and the clever, watchful dog. How different from the drab place he had imagined, appeared the desert smiling under a winter sun.

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STOCKS SHOW A RETURN OF CONFIDENCE

Railroad Shares Commanding More Attention—Coppers Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—With unexpected improvement in the money market, strong support came into the stock market today, and buoyancy spread throughout most of the list, after several sessions of unusual irregularity. Bullish operations were switched from the utilities to the rails.

Call money renewed at 7 per cent. and was in adequate supply at that figure, although a higher rate had been looked for today as final preparations were made for the Feb. 1 payments. Considerable funds had been attracted by yesterday's 8 per cent rate and some of the \$7,500,000 in gold just arrived was evidently put to work. Time money was also easier.

Failure of the Bank of England to increase its discount rate was regarded as bullish, as it was believed to leave the way clear for further takings of gold in London.

No change in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate is expected at the meeting this afternoon. A moderate increase in brokers' loans is looked for, however, but resulting more from heavy new financing than from stock market activity.

About a dozen rails were boosted 2 to 7 points to new tops. A factor switching to this group was the fact that banks are now loaning more on rails than on industrials.

St. Louis Southwestern, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central, Canadian Pacific, Rock Island, Erie, New Haven, Atchafalaya and Union Pacific were among issues bid up 3 to 7 points.

The new Du Pont stock jumped 1 1/2 points on the report of 1928 earnings, while United Fruit, National Cash Register, Underwood, Elliott Fisher, Studebaker, Pacific Gas & Electric, International Telephone and Western Union rose 3 to 5 points.

Some of the utilities encountered profit taking after their sharp advances. National Power & Light lost 3 points, and American Water Works Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light and others sagged 1 to 2 points. American & Foreign Power lost an early gain of 3 points.

New peaks were claimed late in the afternoon, when demand for stocks overflowed in the copper group. Kennecott soared 4 points to 16 1/2, Anaconda moved up 4 to 12 1/2, and Du Pont climbed 1 1/2 to 19 1/2, all new highs. Union Carbide, Midland Steel Products, pfd., and Simmons gained 4 and 5 points, the closing was a sales approximated 4,800,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges were again somewhat easy, sterling cables opening at \$14.45, off 1-1/2.

Bonds of the Van Sweringen brothers' new railroad security holding company—Albany, New York, and today shot up 10 1/2 points above their offering price of 100 in their first day of trading on the stock exchange. The 5-year collateral trust 5 per cent. convertible, totaling \$35,000,000, were publicly offered today by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and at noon were reported oversubscribed.

Utilities were active and higher in the early dealings, reflecting the advances in the stocks, but the rest of the list was dull and featureless. The tone was firm, however, and the Service of New Jersey 4 1/2's, again touched a new peak at 20 1/2, jumping 1/2 point above its previous high.

International Telephone convertible 4 1/2's equalled their previous high record.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 7 1/2%
Commercial paper—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Customers' loans—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Collateral loans—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Time loans—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Sixty-day bills—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Three-month bills—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Six-month bills—5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Non-eligible and private eligible bank in general 5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Federal Reserve Bank rates:
The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Atlanta—5% Budapest—6%
Boston—5% Copenhagen—6%
Chicago—5% Hamburg—6%
Dallas—5% London—6%
New York—5% Paris—6%
Philadelphia—5% Rome—6%
San Francisco—5% Stockholm—6%
St. Louis—5% Tokyo—6%
Washington—5% Warsaw—6%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Argentina—peso	1.418	1.418	1.418	1.418
Brazil—milreis	1.185	1.185	1.185	1.185
Canada—dollar	1.390	1.390	1.390	1.390
France—franc	0.0304	0.0304	0.0304	0.0304
Germany—mark	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
Italy—lira	1.362	1.362	1.362	1.362
Japan—yen	0.483	0.483	0.483	0.483
Netherlands—guilder	1.017	1.017	1.017	1.017
Spain—peseta	1.667	1.667	1.667	1.667
Sweden—krona	1.367	1.367	1.367	1.367
Switzerland—franc	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
United States—dollar	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing))

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 31	Jan. 30
1100 Abitibi	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Alcoa	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Can.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Express	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Int'l. Trade	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Locomotive	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Metal	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. T. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Wire	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Zinc	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Wool	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Yarn	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Glass	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Pottery	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Brick	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Cement	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. T. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Wire	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Zinc	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Wool	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Yarn	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Glass	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Pottery	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Brick	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Cement	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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1100 Am. Wool	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Yarn	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Cotton	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Lumber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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1100 Am. Pottery	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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1100 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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1100 Am. Paper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Rubber	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1100 Am. Sugar				

Dividend of \$1 out of capital stock Mo 1
 Reduction account, payable March 1 to Mo 1
 Book of record Feb. 15. Mo 1

\$35,000,000

Alleghany Corporation

FIFTEEN-YEAR COLLATERAL TRUST CONVERTIBLE 5% BONDS

Dated February 1, 1929

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City

To be issued under Collateral Trust Indenture dated February 1, 1929
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Redeemable, at the option of the Corporation, upon 60 days' published notice, as an entirety on any date, or in amounts of not less than \$5,000,000 on any interest payment date, at 102½% and accrued interest.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of \$1,000 with privilege of registration as to principal.

Due February 1, 1944

O. P. Van Sweringen, Esq., President of the Corporation, has summarized as follows his letter to us regarding these Bonds:

PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION Alleghany Corporation has been organized by Messrs. O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen to take over from themselves and associated companies certain shares of the below-mentioned companies, and to furnish a corporate instrumentality to provide funds for further investments from time to time, principally in railroad securities. The Corporation has no power to operate railroads or to engage in the banking business. By the issue of its securities to be presently outstanding, the Corporation is acquiring stock in the following companies: The Chesapeake Corporation, The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, Erie Railroad Company and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company. The aggregate value of the assets of the Corporation, including cash, as a result of the issue of the securities to be presently outstanding, will be in excess of \$130,000,000.

CAPITALIZATION The securities authorized and to be presently outstanding are as follows:

	Authorized	To be Presently Outstanding
Fifteen-year Collateral Trust Convertible 5% Bonds (this issue).....	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
Preferred Stock (\$100 par value).....	*1,000,000 shares	250,000 shares
Common Stock (no par value).....	17,500,000 shares	3,500,000 shares

In addition there to be presently outstanding warrants evidencing the rights of holders thereof to purchase, at \$30 per share, 2,100,000 shares of common stock (price and number of shares purchasable subject to adjustment in certain cases).

*250,000 shares of Preferred Stock to be issued presently with warrants attached for the purchase of 374,000 common shares, and an additional 215,000 shares of Preferred Stock without warrants to be reserved for the conversion of Bonds of this issue.

*350,000 shares of Common Stock reserved for conversion of Bonds of this issue; 375,000 shares reserved against exercise of rights under warrants attached to Preferred Stock; and 1,725,000 shares reserved against exercise of rights under warrants sold to the organizers of the Corporation.

SECURITY The Bonds are to be secured under a Collateral Trust Indenture dated February 1, 1929, through pledge thereunder of:

300,000 shares The Chesapeake Corporation Common Stock
 75,000 shares The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company Common Stock
 90,000 shares Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company Common Stock
 43,000 shares Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company Preferred Stock
 20,000 shares The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company Common Stock
 90,000 shares Erie Railroad Company Common Stock

The Indenture is to permit substitutions and withdrawals of collateral under restrictions set forth in the Indenture, and is to contain provision for the maintenance by the Corporation at all times on deposit with the Trustee of securities of an aggregate value (determined as provided in the Indenture) of at least 150% of the principal amount of Bonds at the time outstanding.

The Indenture will also contain provisions whereby changes in the Indenture with respect to the maintenance, substitution and withdrawal of collateral, and the method and procedure as to valuations and approval as to class and kind of collateral upon substitution, may be made with the consent of the Corporation and of the holders of 60% in principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding.

EARNINGS The receipt annually of a sum equal to dividends paid in 1928 on the stocks which are being acquired by the Corporation as a result of the issue of the securities to be presently outstanding, plus an estimated return of 4% on uninvested cash, less interest on \$1,025,000 other debt, would provide an income in excess of \$4,779,000 per annum, or more than 2.7 times the interest charges on this issue of Bonds.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE Each \$1,000 Bond may be converted, at the option of the holder, at any time on or prior to February 1, 1944, or earlier redemption date, into 7 shares of the Corporation's Cumulative 3½% Preferred Stock Series A, without warrants, and 1 share of its Common Stock. For the purpose of this conversion privilege, the Preferred Stock is to be computed at its par value of \$100 per share, and the Common Stock at a value of \$30 per share, subject to adjustment of the conversion rights in case of subdivision or consolidation of shares, changes in par value, consolidation or merger of the Corporation or sale of its assets for stock or securities, dividends in common stock, and issues of common stock for cash (in addition to the shares presently to be outstanding, the shares issuable upon conversion of these Bonds and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants to be presently outstanding).

The foregoing is subject to the more complete statements contained in the circular, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW AT 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, January 31, 1929, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. All subscriptions will be received subject to the due authorization, issue and sale of the Bonds as planned, and to approval by counsel of the form and validity of related documents and proceedings.

The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about February 21, 1929) will be stated in the notices of allotment. Temporary Bonds, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when received, are to be delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York

New York, January 31, 1929.

GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

First Mortgages

on specific places of improved town or farm property; titles and buildings insured; conservative appraisals; loans limited to 60% of value; sold on partial payments if desired; to yield 6% and 6½%. Safe investments for non-residents.

Hartman Abstract Company
 Title Insurance—Loans—Easements
 PENDLETON, OREGON


Distributors for

ROBERTI

Wall and Roll Around Beds

WANTED

EVERYWHERE



Individuals and firms engaged in the building material trade, or having contact with Architects, Lumber dealers, Contractors and Builders, are making splendid profits with our line. Some desirable territory still open. Write for catalog and agents' proposition.

ROBERTI BROS., Inc.
 1344 Long Beach Ave., Los Angeles

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1928	1927
Dec gross	\$20,687,717	\$19,469,810
Net op inc	5,927,638	5,308,940
12 mos gross	247,632,538	255,917,824
Net op inc	55,332,525	54,603,194

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

	1928	1927
Dec gross	\$7,210,898	\$6,658,441
Net op inc	1,929,306	1,380,324
12 mos gross	93,217,493	89,750,692
Net op inc	25,165,987	20,988,926

COLORADO & SOUTHERN
 (Including Fort Worth & Denver City & Wichita)

	1928	1927
Dec gross	\$2,298,212	\$2,684,536
Net op inc	518,482	282,380
12 months' gross	25,687,735	27,240,632
Net op inc	5,997,970	4,986,717

ANN ARBOR

	1928	1927
Dec gross	\$323,406	\$416,677
Net op inc	37,121	42,173
12 months' gross	5,985,673	5,615,111
Net op inc	935,212	780,182
Net for year, after dividend requirements on 5 per cent preferred, equals \$3.5 a share on \$25.00 common stock, compared with \$1.74 in 1927.		

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON.—

in the last quarter of the previous year. Utica and Buffalo,

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS		High	Low	1-100
(Sales in hundreds)				
1 Acoustic Prod.	14	14	14	14
2 Agfa Ansco	14	14	14	14
3 Allied Pack	14	14	14	14
4 Aluminum Co. Am.	14	14	14	14
5 Am. Can.	14	14	14	14
6 Am. Cel.	14	14	14	14
7 Am. Chem. & Eng.	14	14	14	14
8 Am. C. & P.	14	14	14	14
9 Am. Light & Heat	14	14	14	14
10 Am. Mfg. Co.	14	14	14	14
11 Am. Nat. Gas	14	14	14	14
12 Am. Solv. & Ch.	14	14	14	14
13 Am. Stores	14	14	14	14
14 Am. Super.	14	14	14	14
15 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
16 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
17 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
18 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
19 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
20 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
21 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
22 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
23 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
24 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
25 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
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96 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
97 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
98 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
99 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14
100 Am. T. & E.	14	14	14	14

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. A minimum space of three lines, minimum order four lines, (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and form for reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE
HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocratic, trend for indoor wear; direct from makers; suit lengths by mail; postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 235 Broadway, Boston.

REAL ESTATE
PASADENA SELECTED REAL ESTATE SALES
MRS. MONTGOMERY, with DICKY & COY.
Pasadena, California.
137 North Marengo Ave. Tel. 7189

Pasadena Rentals
Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your requirements.

Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakenfield 2156

SALESMEN WANTED
Established business, clean-cut, established with large industry; 371 Belt preserver, a product that is sold all over the world; non-seasonable; 40% commission; advance on sales; exclusive territory; free qualifications and references. MRS. J. 10708 Quebec Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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ADELINE M. ALVORD
Screen Writers Service Bureau
Original stories, talking picture material, short subjects, personal and constructive criticism, according to individual needs; responsible sales service; information on request. 415 MARKHAM BLDG., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

STORE SPACE
FOR RENT—Business room in agricultural and manufacturing town of near 2000 population; chain-drug, grocery or 5-and-10-cent store preferred. JOSEPH PERLSTEIN, Orville, Ohio.

WAREHOUSE SPACE
We have warehouse space to lease up to 50,000 square feet; good building; central location; Penna. siding; reasonable. THE KUTSCHER-MANLY CO., Columbus, O.

SALES
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Actual sales and tax-dividend.

Lone Girl Aviator
Sets New Record

Miss Elinor Smith, in Air All
Night, Flies for 13 Hours,
16 Minutes, 45 Seconds

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—
Elinor Smith established on January 31 an endurance flying record for women of 13 hours, 16 minutes and 45 seconds. She broke by 1 hour, 6 minutes and 45 seconds the record established January 1 by Miss Bobby Trout of California.

Taking off in an open cockpit plane at 2:17-10 Wednesday afternoon, Miss Smith spent the lonely hours cruising over the Long Island flying fields, varying her routine but once by a trip over lower Manhattan. She landed at 3:35-55 Thursday morning.

Her plane, a Brunner Winkie bi-plane, had been fueled with 116 gallons of gasoline and 32 gallons of oil, enough to fly an additional four hours.

The riding lights on the tip of the wings were burned out and her altimeter went out of commission during the flight. She had to estimate her altitude during the night.

A beacon, the lone light on the field, was out of commission several hours. Mechanics finally effected repairs after climbing the 100-foot tower in the freezing weather of 1200 feet.

WALLACE TO BE MADE
MODEL MINING TOWN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—James Pike, colonization manager of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district, and the officials of the Cadillac coal mine are co-operating to develop a model mining town at Wallace, the new settlement being established in the center of the northern irrigation area.

It is the intention to have the town surrounded by small truck farms to be cultivated by the miners and their families. There will be an ample supply of water for the truck farms from the irrigation canal. This is the first definite start for the establishment of a model settlement in the province.

NATION'S SEAL ENTERS
BOOK ON HERALRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The meaning, description and history of the great seal of the United States have been perpetuated in book form by Leonard Wilson, of Southern California, an authority on heraldry, and Miss Ellen Browning Scripps of San Diego, who made it possible for the author to publish the work.

The booklet, called "The Coat of Arms, Crest and the Great Seal of the United States of America," is dedicated to Miss Scripps in recognition of her interest in the publication.

VETERANS ASK VOTE
FOR JAPANESE ALLIES

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Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

Kozak
AUDIO NEW WARE
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
32-44 Temple Street 2-5934

NEW LONDON



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Books for Everybody
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Miss Agnes M. Rogers
MILLINERY
129 STATE ST. Tel. 6193

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street Next to Post Office
Vacation Club Starts January 13th
We Pay 4 1/2% Interest on Savings Accounts

THE WINTHROP TRUST CO.
PLANT BUILDING

NORWALK
Our resolution: To serve you to the best of our ability.

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Post Building
520 WEST AVE. Norwalk, Conn.

K. A. POLHEMUS
Milliner
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TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
For prompt attention please with your order for J. & J. Cash's woven label names.
NORWALK, CONN.

EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk
ANGEVINE
FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

A Mutual Savings Bank
Assets over \$5,000,000
Safe Deposit Boxes
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

The Norwalk Electrical Company
Norwalk's Foremost Electrical Contractor and Dealer
Agents for Stromberg-Carlson Radios and Crooks Radio
Any set installed on approval
10 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 2978
SOUTH NORWALK

de BRUYCKER
Bread, Rolls and Cakes of Quality
FRONT BUILDING TELEPHONE NORWALK 3287
518 West Avenue - Norwalk, Conn.

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Clothing—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
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Tel. 3291

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk
Reed E. Carpenter and Son
Building Construction
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Tel. 61-4 WILTON, CONN.

STAMFORD
The Comilla Co.
The New Spring Fabrics Are Here

Tel. 939 **JACOB FELDMAN, Prop.**
Feldman's Furniture Shop
Artistic Furniture, Rugs, Novelties, Juvenile Furniture and Toys—Prices
215 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Telephone 1672

French Millinery Shop
CREATORS
Exclusive Sportswear
459 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

Rochlin and Hofman
Market
MEATS, PROVISIONS & GROCERIES
Cor. Franklin and North St.
Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 966 FREE DELIVERY

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

WATERBURY

"KAYNEE"
Shirts and Blouses for Boys
The best in material. The best in fit and finish. The best in style—of all boys' shirts and blouses made.
We carry a big line of both Blouses—sleeve 8 to 14 years, 70c and \$1 each; Shirts—sleeve 12 to 14 neck, \$1 and \$1.49 each.
Bring the young lads in and fit them out with "KAYNEE" Tops for School

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.

WATERBURY, CONN.
Daniel Hays Gloves
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Gift Furniture
In our 4th Floor Furniture Store
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY, CONN.

New York

ALBANY

Whitney's
Annual Sale of
High Grade
FURNITURE
will begin on Friday, Feb. 1st

ALBANY

Greater Than Usual Values
W.M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

It's Easy to Bank by Mail!
Our New illustrated booklet tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now. Interest compounded quarterly.

Assets over \$38,000,000.00 and over 50,000 Depositors.
Have money for Christmas, 1929! Join our Big Christmas Club anytime. "The second largest club in New York State."
Open Afternoons Until 5 o'clock

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70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

MUHLFELDER'S, INC.
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Are Showing
Exclusive Assortment of
Millinery
Dresses Shoes
Accessories
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Boyce & Milwain
66-68 STATE STREET
Suits and Overcoats
20% Discount
Reduced prices on Coats from \$28.00 to \$100.00
and on Suits, \$24.00 to \$76.00

Decorations Plants
Cut Flowers from
Danher
40-42 MAIDEN LANE
McManus & Riley
49-51 State Street
CLOTHING
FOR MEN
"Where the Smart Styles Come From"

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
BROADWAY
"Furniture of Character"

Everything Electrical
Fixtures, Appliances, Supplies
For Electric Service, Where You Want It and When You Want It
Insist on Red Seal
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F. F. Crannell Lumber Co.
North Ferry and Water Sts.
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Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Interior Finish, Roofings, etc.

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MEN'S FINE SHOES
McMANUS & RILEY
40-51 STATE STREET
Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLEN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-4471

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New York

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JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Introducing
DISTINCTIVE FROCKS
\$18
Perfect reproductions of creations by the foremost Parisian stylists, developed from Silks, Crepes, Cloths, Georgettes in lovely, exclusive designs.

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
New Apparel for Spring
Women's Coats, Dresses, Shoes
Accessories, Men's Coats, Suits
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JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Dial 3-1268, 6-7744

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Masons' Building Supplies
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United States Tires—Good Gulf Gas—Kendall Oil—Storage—Washing
Accessories
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WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

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The PONDFIELD SHOP
Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts
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The flowers that you order through us, will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
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Finger and Marcel Waving Manicuring
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HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIO
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"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
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For Service and Quality
Chambers Pharmacy
E. S. BELLIS, Manager
116 Pondfield Road and Cedar Street
Household and Toilet Necessities.
Phone Bronxville 1073

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
CLEANERS—TAILORS
and HABERDASHERS
40 Palmer Ave.—6 Sagamore Rd.
Telephone 4070-4071

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
All kinds of
Fancy
Ice Cream

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SHOES and HOSIERY
of the Better Kind
The Bronxville Shoe Shop
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To Meet Your Requirements
Seneca 0759
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
E. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cream 9880
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMUEL BLOOM
MERCHANT TAILOR
\$35 and Up
172 FRANKLIN STREET
Telephones: Tupper 0708, Tupper 0706

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
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Elmira New York's
Quality Woman's Shop
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ENDICOTT JOHNSON
SHOE STORE
139-141 WEST WATER STREET
EDGCOMBS'
Furniture and Rugs
135 NORTH MAIN STREET
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
FORT EDWARD
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"Say it with Flowers"
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PROUDFIT CLOTHING COMPANY
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Honest Values in Men's and Boy's CLOTHING
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
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We can supply Flowers and Plants for all occasions
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LARCHMONT, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
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SHOE
for Men and Women
JANUARY SALE
All Models in Stock Included
\$8.50 \$9.50
BERKELEY SHOES
20 MAIN STREET Hempstead, L. I.

ANN SHOPPE
For the Entire Month February
Special reduced prices in Dresses
Coats and Millinery
Also complete line of Hosiery
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The Home of
Excellent Sodas and Candy
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Family Work a Specialty.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

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ALSO DELICATESSEN PRODUCTS
225 Mamaroneck Avenue
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The First National Bank and TRUST COMPANY
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Capital, \$150,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$250,000
Every Banking and Trust Service

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The Kaplan Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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MOUNT VERNON
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398 EAST THIRD STREET
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
My Specialty
Call and give me a trial
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National Mazda Lamp, Eureka Vacuum
Cleaners, Bulb Electro Magnetic Clock,
Electrical Appliances and Supplies, Radio
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Residence and Shop, Hillcrest 5716

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Clothing—Haberdashers
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112 PROSPECT AVENUE
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Phone Fairbanks 3140

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INSURANCE
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
Tel. Oak. 9427 & 8
MME. E. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH 4TH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

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Butter and Eggs
157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oa. 5631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
THE BEST IN FLOWERS
Always at
Flower Flowers
Proctor Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phones Oakwood 5816, 9630

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STATIONERY
CORONA TYPEWRITERS
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HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK
NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
of NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over \$13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

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Cut Flowers and Plants
for All Occasions
Telephone 3590 246 Broadway

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MASON & HAMLIN, KNABE
CHICKERING
Piano Tuning and Repairing
GEORGE C. EASMAN
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W. J. KOHL
GEORGE KOHL
Real Estate and Insurance
Telephone 3173 Savings Bank Building
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General Tires and Tubes
"Go a Long Way to Make Friends"
Tire Service with Satisfaction
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Everything to furnish the home
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HIGH GRADE
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New York

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Everything in Mason Supplies, Washed
Sand and Gravel, Quick Service.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Steward's Fees
It is customary for passengers on a world cruise or an extended ocean voyage to give tips at intervals of two weeks rather than at the end of the trip, as is done on a trans-oceanic voyage.

Toronto Globe: "Every year," says a United States Government report, "well over \$1,000,000,000 is lost to the United States by the failure of the country to collect its share of the duties on imports."

Modern Methods
In 1928, Montana had but one-half the number of wheat farmers it had in 1917, yet raised more and better wheat. The difference is attributed to extensive use of farm machinery, and modern farming methods.

Detroit Free Press: Many a man who has kept himself informed of all the player trades in baseball since the close of the season cannot name five of the country's new governors.

U. S. Income Taxes
Now that income taxes are being filed, it might be interesting to recall that the heaviest item in federal revenue of the United States is from this form of tax.

Judge: It's the woman who pays and pays, and that in all probability is because she's the only one when the installment collector arrives.

Thrill in the United States
America's citizens are thrifty, as \$28,000,000,000 in the savings banks of the country would indicate.

Atlanta Constitution: You can say this in defense of the modern, girl—she dearly loves the spinning wheel.

TALK IN THE ARCTIC
Owing to the clear atmospheric conditions in the arctic, conversation can be carried on by individuals several miles apart.

Arkansas Gazette: Mr. Hoover wrote an unimpeachable inauguration. We Democrats did our best to give him none at all.

Wettest Town
Sitka, Alaska, with rain and mist in evidence almost every day, has an average rainfall of 85 inches annually.

Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot: It's not the full dinner-pail that causes the worry now, it's the size of the cover charge.

Traffic Cause
There were 21,850,000 automobiles in the United States in 1928, notwithstanding the fact that in the year previous 1,825,580 cars were relegated to the junk heap.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What may replace gasoline as a source of power for automobiles in the future?—*News Section*..... 10
2. How can pearl-bearing oysters be distinguished without opening the shells?—*News Section*..... 10
3. Who received the 1928 Nobel prize for literature?—*The Home Forum*..... 10
4. What was the original meaning of "fathom"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
5. How was an aviator able to "anchor" his plane in the air?—*Mirror of World Opinion*..... 10
6. What is the present salary of Cabinet officers?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 10
7. Where have forest fires been reduced 90 per cent?—*News Section*..... 10
8. What American university is the alma mater of at least forty-five college and university presidents?—*Random Ramblings*..... 10
9. How may one acquire a reputation for wisdom?—*Sayings*..... 10
10. What is the area of Texas?—*Editorial Page*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Franchise
Doubtless the majority of persons who use this word never think of its inner meaning, not hidden, but in plain view. It comes from the French word *franchise*, meaning "free."

The Franks were the people who, some 1500 years ago, lived in the territory that is now Germany. They were a ruling people as well as a conquering race, and the land to the south which they took possession of became known by their name, France. But it is not because of their power, but for their love of freedom and fair play that this appellation has been handed down to us. Moral rather than physical qualities have predominated.

Franchise was probably first used to denote freedom from some burden. As exemptions granted by governments or individuals were special privileges sought for, these were termed franchises. Today a franchise grants the right to a company or a person freely to carry on a business or operate a plant which would otherwise be unlawful.

Franchise is accented on the first syllable. Sound as in *frim*, *frim*, *frim*, *frim*.

The railroad has asked for a renewal of its franchise.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Dr. W. A. Riddle: "Just as the premium on a fireproof building is cheaper than on a structure that might be an easy prey to flames, so the nations must learn that when security is increased, they will pay less premium in the way of less armament."

The Rev. William P. Merrill: "Heretofore those who have worked for peace have been subject to suspicion as unpatriotic or disloyal. Henceforth it is disloyal to talk against peace and patriotic to talk and work against war."

M. L. Wilson: "One test of a selling talk or an appeal to buyers is this—Is it truthful, is it interesting, do I believe it? Without the last, it amounts to nothing but empty words."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps: "The natural scientists who have placed so much importance on the biology of the human race have forgotten to consider the spiritual heritage of man."

The Rev. Irving H. Berg: "Religion is more than inspiration; it is life itself."

A Quotation for Today

"SOMEONE has spoken ill of you." "It matters not; I will endeavor so to live that nobody will believe it."—PLATO

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Uninvited Guest

MAMIE rolled out a nice, tender, raspberry leaf on a clean shingle breadboard with the little rolling pin Auntie May had sent her for Christmas, laid four wild strawberries on it, put on a pinch of sugar from the doll's sugar bowl, covered it with a second crust of raspberry leaf, and set it to bake on a flat rock in the sun with six others. "Now just as soon as my pies are done," she said to the room of dolls sitting primly against a tree, "we will have refreshments." Patsy, the rag doll, was having a birthday party.

The table was all ready, with an oyster cracker on each plate. Mamie took the teapot and went around the corner of the house for some water. She stopped at the kitchen door to ask Bridget for a doughnut. They cut up into the greatest little cookies, just right for a doll's party.

When she got back to the table every cracker had disappeared. She looked at the dolls as though she expected them to tell her who the culprit was. But they all stared back unblinking. Then she went over to the lilac bush back of the table and parting the branches tried to peer through to see if anyone from the next yard could have come in and taken the crackers, but no one was in sight. It certainly was mysterious.

Just then she heard a funny little croak from the tree and there, out on one of the branches, sat a big green bird with an enormous hooked beak and gorgeous red feathers in his tail. And he held one of the crackers in his claw.

"Polly wants a cracker," he called down at Mamie, cocking his head over on one side.

Mamie laughed aloud. "Oh, it's a

Mother telephoned Mrs. Doolittle and she said she would come right around after him herself. And when she came she was so glad to see Polly, that she asked Mother if she couldn't take Mamie around to the candy store for an ice cream. All the way Polly squawked and begged for a cracker, as she thought he hadn't just had six. Mamie said to Mrs. Doolittle, "And then she told her about Patsy's party, and how patiently the dolls were waiting."

After the ice cream had been eaten, Mrs. Doolittle bought her a lovely box of candy covered with blue satin and tied with gold ribbons, and a little comb and brush for Patsy, not more than two inches long, "for a Christmas gift," she said.

When Mamie came home she found that the pies were just right, for instead of oyster crackers there was a different chocolate or bon bon on each plate, so it turned out to be a much nicer party after all, because of the uninvited guest.

"All right," he said, "just show me this Togo fellow and I'll see what I can do."

And sure enough, of Jerry coaxed him into a race and won it by several jumps, after which I felt much better!

In Lighter Vein

Forging Ahead
"A few years ago, back when cotton was hitting the high spots and the colored folks were in clover, a colored barber walked into an automobile salesroom in a near-by town and said:

"'Boss, you-all de feller what sell Mistah Washington Smith that er superlux automobile?'"

"'Yes,' said the salesman, 'I believe we did.'"

"'Well,' said the colored man, 'Ah wants a superseven.'" — *Montreal Star*.

The Gallant General
"Among the prettiest girls present was Brigadier-General Blazer," wrote a young reporter in his account of a garden party.

The next day he was called to the editor's room.

"What do you mean by writing stuff like that?" demanded the editor.

"Well," explained the reporter, "that's where he was." — *Border Cities Star*.

These Insure Quiet
Prospective Roomer: "I wanted a quiet neighborhood. There are two factories across the street!"

Landlady: "Yes, but one makes rubber heels and the other automobile mufflers."

Private Property
"I'm very fond of Tom Brown—you know that good-looking upper classman."

"But dear, he's very much your senior."

"Well, I hope he's very much my senior!"

How About Some Home Cooking?
Customer: "I'm a little fed up on chicken chow mein and sub gum chop suey. I'd like to get something different this evening. Tell me, Hi Lo, what do you eat for dinner?"

Hi Lo: "Ploek chops, filled potatoes, p'lunkin pie. 'Wat you have?"

That's His Experience
Teacher: "Now, Tommy, if I take a potato, cut it in half, then in quarters, and then in halves again, what shall I have?"

Tommy: "Chips, miss!" — *Pearson's Weekly*.

IN FORWARDING several contributions to the *Sundial*, Mrs. F. W. Hollywood, Calif., tells of the thoughtfulness and generosity of the president of one of the large motion picture companies, who, despite a most busy life, finds time to give his personal attention to those needing aid. On one occasion, a woman who had been in his employ left the organization, thinking she could do better. She failed to do this, however, and later found herself without funds. When her former employer learned of this, he commissioned his daughter to send her a generous check and a large supply of provisions.

Giving
THAT one's store of good is not depleted by generous giving is shown in a contribution by Miss M. E. A. Groversville, N. Y., in which the writer tells of a bookkeeper whose attention was attracted to a boy playing outside his office window whose shoes were much dilapidated. Although this man had a family to support and was receiving only a modest salary, he at once went out and bought shoes and stockings for the boy. When his associates learned of this they insisted on repaying him the amount he had spent. Soon after he was called to the main office and given an increase in salary.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Unstereotyping Europe

CHANGES in Europe must be expected, and many aberrations of diplomatists since 1919 have been due to the fact that they acquired a curious belief in the possibility of stereotyping a continent composed of more than thirty nations. Now the Italo-Yugoslavian Treaty of January, 1924, has expired, and somewhat doleful comments are heard from those who think nothing should be altered. It is possible to find regrettable aspects in the events which have allowed the pact to lapse, but it is well to point out an important aspect usually overlooked, namely, the fragility of all speculations based upon the permanence of the present diplomatic situation.

This Italo-Yugoslavian Treaty, like a number of others, had clauses calling for common efforts in the maintenance of the treaties of the Peace Conference of 1919. The particular treaties thus upheld applied to central and eastern Europe. They were distinguished by the names St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly. They were the statutes of the Danubian nations. The Little Entente was formed for the purpose of opposing any modification in territorial or political arrangements. Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia united against potential enemies. Poland joined them, and France was linked up by various engagements with this group. Though Italy could never properly be regarded as belonging to it, nevertheless the treaty with Yugoslavia constituted a nominal though ineffectual link binding Italy to help preserve the status quo.

Certainly this attempt to form a coalition which would support those who gained by the war against those who lost by it was natural. Diplomatically it had much to commend it. Yet it had the disadvantage of appearing to pit one group of nations against others. It should properly have been merged as soon as possible in a greater association which would include vanquished as well as victor. Against Hungary, for example, the Little Entente offers less protection than would a friendly organization of central European countries which would include Hungary.

But above all these combinations is the presupposed possibility of stereotyping Europe. Italy, though signing its treaty with Yugoslavia, has encouraged Hungary and Bulgaria, has drawn even Rumania into its orbit, has established what is tantamount to a protectorate in Albania, and aims at Balkan hegemony. In short, the theory of constructing a common diplomacy on a negative presumption has broken down. Whatever criticisms can be made of Italian conceptions, Italian ambitions and Italian combinations, it is probable that Italy has rendered Europe a service in demonstrating that its policy cannot be founded upon the assumption of static conditions. There are dynamic elements which must be considered. It is not enough to sit down in the ring and declare that Europe must now stand still. Despite everything that can be said against Italy's manner, Italy's political realism contains valuable lessons.

The lapsing of this treaty should not be interpreted as a sign of strained relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. The two countries have their differences, which at one moment became acute. They may again become acute, but in the meantime Yugoslavia has ratified the Nettuno convention, and it has been decided that Italy and Yugoslavia shall examine their problems amicably. There is nothing to prevent cordial negotiations when internal difficulties in Yugoslavia are surmounted. The former treaty is obsolete. Its disappearance merely marks the end of the doctrine of a stereotyped Europe.

The Home of the Virginia Lees

BY THE side of Mount Vernon, Arlington, Monticello and the rest, Stratford Hall will soon take its honored place. For two hundred years it has stood serenely in Westmoreland County, the home of the Virginia Lees. What now more appropriate than that a northern chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy should purchase the birthplace of that best-loved of Southern heroes, Robert E. Lee, and of his famous forbears, those signers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee? The purchase was made recently by the William Alexander Chapter in Connecticut, at the suggestion of its head, Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, daughter-in-law of the poet, Sidney Lanier.

The sturdy brick house, in the center of its green quadrangle, remains in a good state of preservation, making simple the contemplated task of the restorer. The recently formed Robert E. Lee Foundation, which will take this work in hand, intends not only to restore and furnish the house, but to coax back the garden to its former luxuriance, to replenish the library, to rebuild the wharf and moor beside it some boats, in the comfortable fashion of those leisurely days when the Potomac River was the chosen highway of colonial Virginians. It is hoped, moreover, to make of the place "not merely a shrine, but a living national educational memorial and a center of historical research," for which purpose a guest house will be erected. In short, Stratford Hall will become again a proud witness to the spacious life lived by Virginians of pre-Revolutionary days. All

who value such beautiful old mansions of the South, all who cherish the memory of that greatest member of the great family of the Lees, will welcome Stratford Hall to the distinguished company of American national memorials.

The Senate's Secret Sessions

RECENT admitted violation of the rules of the United States Senate forbidding the disclosure or publication of the proceedings of executive sessions of that body serve to awaken public interest in the renewed effort to amend or qualify the ancient inhibition imposed. As applied, the requirement binding senators and attachés to secrecy is invoked specifically to prevent publication of debates upon proposed treaties which are considered behind closed doors, and the discussion of executive nominations, together with the roll call vote upon confirmation or rejection.

It would appear that the rule of secrecy is less frequently invoked than formerly in the discussion of treaties. The theory that all such covenants should be openly discussed has gained tremendous popularity in recent years. The public interest is regarded as paramount, and it is difficult to imagine the serious consideration of these documents if they contained pledges or conditions which must be withheld or guarded by secrecy.

Thus there remains to be safeguarded, if that is deemed necessary, the secrecy which clings about executive sessions when the acceptability of presidential appointees is being discussed and determined according to senatorial standards. The pertinent query is whether these are not matters in which the public feels, by right, a keen and vital interest. The presumption of fitness is established by the action of the President in submitting the nomination of the candidate proposed for a position of honor or authority. If this presumption is to be overcome, it should be by the weight of overwhelming evidence, by the presentation of facts, which should establish to the satisfaction of the public the utter unfitness of the one proposed for preference.

But it appears that it is not specifically the right of the public that is considered either by those who urge a modification of the rule or those who hope for its perpetuation. Hence senators who may be seeking renomination, or those who hope to re-establish themselves in the confidence of doubting constituencies, complain that they are frequently embarrassed by their inability to inform the people at home how they voted in some secret session.

There is, however, a prospect that at some time, sooner or later, the rule which has been the subject of controversy almost since the year of its adoption may be redefined. Senator Pittman, in the present Congress, is sponsor for the amended inhibition, the provisions of which were dictated by the Rules Committee of the Senate in 1926. The amendment, long on the calendar, has not yet received consideration on the floor. The proposed rule would permit the printing in the Congressional Record of all votes upon executive nominations whenever the Senate, by majority vote, shall so order. But it is specifically provided that this shall not be construed as permitting a senator to make public his own vote.

In 1925, it appears, Senator Dill offered a resolution, which has been proposed at every session since then, to reverse the ancient practice by stipulating that only by a two-thirds vote can Senate sessions be declared secret, no matter for what business convened. No doubt it could be convincingly argued that this plan, somewhat more liberal than that approved by the Rules Committee, would serve every reasonable purpose. There are occasions, no doubt, when it is necessary, or at least prudent, to withhold from the world at large the confidences of official and lay witnesses or the considerations which render impossible the confirmation of presidential appointments. Possibly the ordering of secret sessions at such times, with the consent of even a majority of the Senate, would insure the protection of individual and public rights.

Merging British Steel

THE recent merger of Vickers, Ltd., Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., and Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., is the first successful large-scale attempt to rationalize the British iron and steel industry. Amalgamations in this trade were frequent enough between 1916 and 1920; but they all differed fundamentally from the one just concluded. The earlier amalgamations were of particular firms engaged in heavy manufactures and the mines that provided them with their raw materials, but the present merger is an amalgamation of manufacturing firms, and has nothing to do with the securing of sources of raw materials.

Rationalizing the British heavy industries involves not only the unification of separately managed but similar enterprises, but also the breaking-up of unwise unifications within single firms that have taken place in the past. About twelve months ago Vickers and Armstrong-Whitworth, which are among the principal combines in the country, separated two of their sections, which experience had shown to be unsuitably joined together, by cutting off their armament work, heavy steel, and shipbuilding enterprises from their civil industry. But the numerous undertakings which still remained in the combined non-armament section of the two firms have proved to be far from homogeneous, so that the new merger is concerned with further division of enterprises as well as with the amalgamation of previously unconnected managements. The merger, which is in two parts, with the second of which Vickers-Armstrong are not connected, unites the steel interests of the participating firms in the first agreement, and their rolling-stock interests in the second, thus accomplishing at one and the same time a unification of managements and a division of enterprises.

The chairman of the board of Cammell Laird & Co. insists that the merger is not designed to compete with other British firms, some of whom it may eventually include, but that it is hoped that it will enable British steel manufacturers to make a vigorous and successful bid for trade in all the neutral markets of the world. The agreement has been made necessary by the development of elaborate

machinery and by the example of firms in other countries. It must be admitted that it is only on a small scale compared with the largest mergers elsewhere, but it is "a unique combination of firms engaged in the manufacture of the highest grade of steel." The amalgamation will make possible economies in production, improvements in technical efficiency, and in sales organization, and a development of research, that could probably be arrived at in no other way. It is important not only as an achievement, but also as an example. Whether it is an example that will be generally followed it is as yet too early to say, but it is encouraging to note that already two other important firms are negotiating a fusion of interests. Once it has begun, the process of rationalization is likely to continue at a constantly increasing speed.

Political Bread

MARXISM lends itself to academic treatment. Crops do not. This, through eleven years of intermittent dearth and plenty, the Soviets have discovered. Propaganda is not seasonal. Grain decidedly is. The first requires, at least, a soap box, or, at most, only paint, brush, billboard and a theory. The second demands the delicate co-operation of elemental forces which those even of the Communist type can neither cajole nor convert.

Thus it happens that now, as in the heyday of Leninism, it is neither White armies nor White propaganda, but bread—dark bread at that—that most potentially threatens the Soviets. Russia is still frost-locked. But already the Soviets have turned their attention to the spring planting. Well they may. The year 1928 brought a grain crisis of major proportions, due to the inability of the authorities to transport properly the supplies of wheat and to prevent grain hoarding on the part of the despised wealthy farmers. The year 1929 gives some prospect of further crises. The fall planting of grain—about one-fourth of the total—is said to be below that of last year. The propaganda guns, therefore, are now turned on the farmers. At all odds, this recalcitrant class must plant heavily this spring. Any alternative to such a plan would be altogether unpleasant to the officials housed in the Kremlin.

But propaganda is only part of the Soviet picture. Not long ago there sailed from New York, Thomas D. Campbell, whose 95,000 acres of Montana wheat land make him the largest grain grower in the world. His destination was Moscow; his mission to further the Soviets' plan for increased wheat production.

The Russians, Mr. Campbell disclosed, propose to concentrate on 10,000,000 acres of the Nation's best wheat land. With that good-sized nucleus they are determined to increase the grain supply until shortage possibilities will be eliminated and a steady production for export purposes secured.

Mr. Campbell's mission is an important one—for Russia and for the world. With one-sixth of the earth's territory within Russia's boundaries any practical plans for development are of world-wide importance. If he succeeds in teaching the Russians to raise grain as successfully in the Ukraine and the Volga Valley as he raised it, himself, on the Montana plains, he will have made a major contribution toward the solution of the ever-pertinent question of the world's food supply. Pending such practical instruction, Russia's rulers are bound to continue to wear, uneasily, their proletarian crowns.

Let's Do It on Time

MANY persons are bothered not so much over payment of their income taxes as over the complicated task of making them out. Even the man who finds, after an all-night session with his income tax blank, that he owes the Government only twenty-nine cents, has to go through the same complicated processes as the man who is entirely out of the "inclosed-please-find-stamps" class.

In addition to the Federal Government of the United States, many individual states impose an income tax. Municipalities have not become addicted to the practice, but if they should, the average man, who has to sit up late to clear up the difficulties involved in checking up his milk bill, might as well prepare to ask for a week's vacation in which to pursue the elusive and many times beclouded issues which the ordinary tax blank presents.

Income taxes in the United States are a twentieth century product. Springing out of the stress of war-time conditions, they have flourished to such an extent that an occasional bumper crop prompts the Government to hand back the surplus. The states have not yet complained of overflowing treasuries. At this time millions of amateur accountants, each armed with an adequate supply of lead pencils, a ream or two of note paper, textbooks on mathematics, government circulars and "hope that springs eternal," are squaring away for the annual great American task of "filling out my income tax blank."

Editorial Notes

To the long list already chronicled of benefits accruing from prohibition, Joseph E. Gilbert, builder of many of New York's skyscrapers, adds increased value to property occupied by saloons in preprohibition days. The New York Times quotes Mr. Gilbert thus:

With the coming of prohibition, it was believed in many quarters that the throwing of so many saloons corners on the market would cause a sharp decline in values which would also have a bad effect on other properties. Such, however, has not been the case. We found that the saloons were not the only class of business desirous of obtaining corner locations and paying well for them. Today the value of practically every corner formerly used for dispensing liquor has increased from two to four times.

Herein is yet another proof of the accumulative effect of a righteous stand, bringing increased good to the various activities within its range of contact.

What would our forefathers say if they read an item that the humming of airplanes interferes with the taking of moving pictures that talk, as happened in Los Angeles.

As a peacemaker, the letter "W" should not be overlooked in its usefulness in converting good and ill into good will.

Water—One Mile by Horse Trail

EXTENSIVE hiking in California mountain regions from Old Greyback to the High Sierras should have taught me not to believe in signs. Long since, my eye had learned to multiply or add when pointing arrows indicated that the summit of Old Baldy could be reached by covering six miles of trail, or that Tuolumne Meadows lay eight miles distant. Not that the signs were incorrect. Forest rangers have assured me of their accuracy. Perhaps it is the two-dimensional nature of the mountain trail which causes it to elongate as it is pursued.

In three days I had just completed what the signs called a sixty-mile hike, from Yosemite Valley up the Merced River and over the Divide into Tuolumne Meadows, then down to Lake Tenaya, up to Clouds' Rest, and Half Dome. In a word, I had started at roughly 4000 feet above the sea, risen to 12,000, dropped to 6000, gone back to 11,000, climbed down to 8000, and ended at 10,000. Even these superficial figures indicate nearly five miles of ups and downs in the three days' trail.

Since morning I had come from Tuolumne Meadows. By midafternoon I had stood on the jumbled rock pile at the crown of Clouds' Rest, looking down into the narrow Valley, dominated on the left by the bold profile of Half Dome, and guarded in the far right distance by El Capitan. Already the Valley lay in the deep shade of the western cliffs, which threw their outline part way up the forested slope at the foot of Half Dome, leaving the rock itself in the full glow of the sun. Just as the red air sank two hours later in the misty ranges to the west, I had disengaged the safety belt used while pulling myself up the two parallel steel cables which go straight up the last smooth and precipitous 900 feet of Half Dome itself.

Now I had completed my lone meal under the pines on the narrow ridge which alone gives access to the foot of the rock. It was too late to hike the ten miles back to my home camp in the Valley. In a mile of arduous pine needles I arranged my blankets and prepared to spend the night on what might well be called the ridgepole of the Yosemite. To the west the rock fell away in furrowed cascades which ended in sheer cliffs 3000 feet above the Valley floor. On the east and south the Merced River Canyon cut a deep gash into the main range of the Sierras. Giant pines on the slopes below looked like the stubble of a swarthy beard.

The camp was ideal, with one exception—there was no water. Since noon the trail had led away from the lush meadows up onto the ridges, which rapidly lifted above the timber line. My canteen was empty. I started on a tour of inspection, to see if this rocky summit afforded even a small spring. It was as dry as the solid granite of Half Dome above. Returning along the base of the rock, I came upon a sign: "Water—One Mile by Horse Trail."

Water—one mile. It was too alluring. Already I could see the bubbling spring, and hear its music. Even allowing for a flagrant understatement, one mile sounded singularly inoffensive. The evening was before me. Running back to camp, I snatched up a flashlight and my canteen, and started along the plainly defined path, called by the sign a horse trail.

Never before had I ventured along a horse trail—on foot. This one skirted the base of Half Dome for a hundred yards, and then plunged straight down the side of the mountain. In the loose sand and rocks I fairly flew along, congratulating myself on the speed of the descent. Soon I heard the clang of a pasture bell, which sounded alternately muffled and clear. Pack mules it was, doubt-

less enjoying the water toward which my steps were taking me. As the steep slope rapidly left the bare rock of Half Dome behind, the shrubbery became more dense, and the pines crowded in until their arms interlaced overhead. The trail continued well defined, circling huge boulders, plunging across ravines, and occasionally slowing up on less precipitous descents.

Gradually the trail began to elude me. It would come out in a clearing completely hedged about with shrubbery, which looked as undisturbed under the glow of my flashlight, as though no horse had ever forced a way through. Then I would find the path, clear at the ground, but shut in above by branches which would spring aside before a horse's advance, and snap back into their natural position behind him. On foot, the going became difficult. One apparent trail led to the edge of a precipice, overhung by dense undergrowth. Still the pasture bells led me on, sounding just ahead. Darkness had set in, and I went back to the clearing to ponder the ways of horse trails.

In the enthusiasm of the descent, distance had been forgotten. Now my attention was arrested by the gleam of a row of lights on the rim of the opposite canyon wall. It was the hotel on Inspiration Point, and appeared to be on the same level with the clearing in which I sat. This meant that I had dropped over a thousand feet.

The heavily forested slope at my back inclined sharply against the dark bulk of Half Dome, which seemed to overhang as it shut out half of the heavens. Never had I seen such a display of stars. In the rarefied atmosphere, Arcturus stood out against a fathomless depth of breathing space, filled with myriads of constellations never seen amid the glare of cities or the murk of valleys. The pines shot up their black towers like cathedral spires, and as the breeze stirred, the clang of the pasture bell rose and fell in tantalizing proximity.

Another effort to find the trail ended in the grudging realization that a horse is indispensable in following a horse trail. No water of any sort had appeared. Only one thing remained, to return to camp and dream of fountains, rills, and running brooks. To the accompaniment of the incessant bell I trudged back up the sandy slope, which proved to be so steep that every fifty yards I threw myself upon my back to gain a breathing space and looked up into the sky. Arcturus had swung through thirty degrees of its arc before that toilsome ascent had been completed. What had taken minutes in the descent took two hours in retracing. As I pulled the blankets about my ears, I still heard a faint clanging of pasture bells.

The next morning awakened me early, for the first rays lighted on my ridge camp, just as the last had done. There remained no temptation to essay the horse trail, even by daylight. As I came out into the Little Yosemite at the end of the regular six-mile foot trail, I heard a familiar sound. There beside the river stood a half dozen pack mules, the leader swinging a bell under his neck. I turned to measure with my eye the distance up to the foot of Half Dome, flushed in the growing light of early morning.

The pines at its base looked like match sticks. I tried to estimate how far down that rugged mountain slope I had come in the dark, along the horse trail. Surely not halfway. Then I thought of the sign, so boldly set on its post in the solid rock at the base of Half Dome: "Water—One Mile by Horse Trail." With an inward smile I buried my face in the Merced River and drank my fill.

R. H. S.

Notes From Shanghai

SHANGHAI

THE appointment of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek as member of the Legislative Yuan Committee is a characteristic sign of the times in China. This appointment confers upon a young woman, who only a short time ago was a student at Wellesley, powers tantamount almost to those of a cabinet minister, and elevates her to an unrivaled position among modern Chinese women. The trend in China today is to put into practice the political theory of equality between the sexes. Mrs. Chiang, who before her marriage was Miss Mayling Soong, is one of the outstanding figures in China and is well known for her activities, which have gained her a high reputation in political circles. Historically, feminine participation in affairs of state in this country has been decried, although two empresses ruled the Empire with great vigor. Nevertheless, Mrs. Chiang's appointment has received the greatest measure of approbation.

While Peiping is slowly passing, confronted by the fate of becoming only the haunt of the antiquarian and the artist, Nanking has taken on an astonishing activity. With transference of the center of political interest to the banks of the Yangtze, a remarkable real estate boom has started at Nanking. Lots of property formerly rented for a few dollars are being sold for thousands. Hotel accommodation is at a premium owing to the influx of thousands of government officials, and the Government has been compelled to establish a "guest house" for the accommodation of the foreign diplomatists visiting the city. Ambitious schemes for development are being discussed, and the atmosphere of the city is permeated with a desire for progress. If the many grandiose schemes are put into operation with the rapidity with which they have been conceived, the pleasant old city will undergo a transformation which will rob it of its Old World charm. The Government Reconstruction Committee, however, is reported to have other views on the matter, and will exercise a conservative influence on the new developments.

The process of city transformation is having a contrary and more commendable effect at Hangchow, the beautiful Chekiang lake city, five hours by train from Shanghai. Hangchow stands as a simile of beauty in Chinese poetic lore. Possessing few industrial resources, Hangchow on the shores of the West Lake is a pearl in a setting of lakes and mountains reminiscent of the English lake district. Even today in some respects it is as glorious as it was in the thirteenth century when it was visited by Marco Polo, the famous Venetian, who extolled it in wondrous terms to Kublai Khan. With such a reputation at stake the authorities are planning to restore it as the garden city of China, and next year an artistic exhibition is proposed to be held for which all the private gardens along the lake shores will be brought into use as a background. The authorities propose to restore many of the old monuments, especially the Thunder and Wind Pagoda, which collapsed a few years ago, and no encroachment on the beautiful landscape will be permitted under the lake. Suggested municipal regulations provide that only buildings of recognized Chinese architecture will be permitted and nothing incongruous will be allowed to spoil the historic beauties of the place. If these proposals are carried out and railroad communications from Shanghai are improved, Hangchow is likely to feature prominently on the itineraries of foreign tourists to China, who cannot fail to be charmed by the placid beauties of the city and its environs.

The autumn rainy season in and around Shanghai has but little of the poetic about it, although the fashion is to see delightful pictures even in such an Oriental occurrence. A vast difference exists between the rain pictures of China and Japan. In Japan the rain clothes the landscape in a cloak of dim beauty which brings out wonderful vistas. A fairland of puzzling indistinctness exists, softening the hard lines and rounding off everything into a vague mist wherein colors and objects take on the aspect of the half-forgotten realms of a child's dream. But in China, such is not the case. Rain is a prosaic happening which sweeps across the flat, cultivated fields with a dismal blast. Huddling coolies sheltering from the wet,

farmhouses with saturated thatch, muddy roads obstructing one's progress, are the signs in the Yangtze Valley. There is nothing to stir the artist to endeavor. It is a dreary scene at the best.

But still rain to the hundreds of thousands of farmers on the myriads of strips into which the fertile soil is divided is the most significant event in their existence. It is eagerly awaited, especially in the Yangtze Valley, where the principal rice fields of the country are located. Rice needs abundant irrigation, for the young shoots are reared in water, and that water is not always coming from the near-by creeks. With two or three sometimes three crops a year, the importance of rain is easily seen, and its appearance gives ample cause for rejoicing among the Sons of Han, who are primarily a nation of agriculturists. The Chinese farmer is a stolid, unimaginative person. He has no time to be otherwise when he must work in his fields from sunrise to sunset to fill the family rice bowls. Hence the Chinese farmer is to be forgiven if his rejoicing at the rain takes forms which the West does not approve. But it produces no pictures, only evidence that outside of the big cities, where people have leisure time to pause and think, daily existence is concerned more with nature than with the political changes sweeping the country.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this includes the right to omit them without notice. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Problem of Visas"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the editorial of January 14 on "The Problem of Visas," it is affirmed that "the United States charges \$10 for a passport, and most of the European nations visited by tourists exact \$10 each for the visas which are necessary to obtain admission to those countries." It should be stated that a \$10 fee is charged at American consulates throughout the world for American visas on most foreign passports, and that an equivalent amount is consequently demanded for the majority of non-transit foreign visas on American passports. Only American visas are so mulcted, and that solely because this heavy charge was initiated and is maintained by their government.

The amount of money brought to the United States Government in \$10 visa fees, far from being "almost negligible," represents a considerable annual sum, being collected from almost all aliens sailing for these shores.

It is hardly correct to say that it seems to be impossible to get foreign governments to carry out an agreement for reciprocal reduction of this charge. The failure of the United States and the large European countries to agree on such a reduction is due to the fact that the United States wishes to differentiate between tourists, or visitors, and "immigrants," and maintain the \$10 fee for visas to the latter, while the said European countries establish no such distinction and unlike the United States place no restriction upon the length of time "tourists" may remain once admitted within their boundaries.

The United States admits tourists or visitors for periods of six months only, and in addition to the above \$10 visa fee collects an \$8 head tax from all incoming foreigners, irrespective of their country of origin or their prospective length of stay. A refund of this tax is obtainable by those leaving the country within sixty days, provided that they originally declared that intention—making a refund under sixty at that time.

Boston, Mass.

When Cæsar Was Born

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to call attention to a statement made in the instructive article entitled "Where Legend Lives Again," in The Christian Science Monitor of January 19. It is this one: "Twenty centuries ago in the seventeenth year of Julius Cæsar."

Now, while the historians disagree on the exact year of Cæsar's birth, none makes the date earlier than 104 B. C. and all are quite agreed on the year 44 B. C. as the date when he was struck down by conspirators in the senate—making him under sixty at that time.

New York, N. Y.

SAMUEL N. BAKER